

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

December 31, 2024



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1. Institutional Population

Demographics

On June 30, 2024, White offenders comprised 63.2% of the institutional population and Black offenders comprised 33.4%, all other racial and ethnic groups accounted for 3.4%. There are proportionally more male Black offenders (34.9%) than Black female offenders (17.1%). The reverse is true of White offenders; White offenders represent a greater proportion in the female population (77.6%) than in the male population (61.9%), (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Institutional Population by Sex and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	6	48	54	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	338	7,663	8,001	17.1%	34.9%	33.4%
Hispanic*	69	554	623	3.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Native American	29	70	99	1.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Unknown	-	41	41	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
White	1,529	13,587	15,116	77.6%	61.9%	63.2%
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Offenders identifying themselves as having an Hispanic ethnicity

Commitment age is the age at admission to an institution in a new commitment cycle. The most populous cohort at commitment is 20 to 24 years for males (19.1% of all males) but between 30 to 34 years for females (19.8% of all females). Offenders less than 20 years old at the time of commitment; account for approximately 7% of the incarcerated population. Persons committed at age 60 or older represent approximately 3% of the population. (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Institutional Population by Commitment Age, June 30, 2024

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 or less	1	5	6	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 16	2	35	37	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 17	1	157	158	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Age 18 To 19	37	1,427	1,464	1.9%	6.5%	6.1%
Age 20 To 24	263	4,187	4,450	13.3%	19.1%	18.6%
Age 25 To 29	371	3,592	3,963	18.8%	16.4%	16.6%
Age 30 To 34	391	3,512	3,903	19.8%	16.0%	16.3%
Age 35 To 39	360	2,970	3,330	18.3%	13.5%	13.9%
Age 40 To 44	242	2,229	2,471	12.3%	10.1%	10.3%
Age 45 To 49	135	1,488	1,623	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%
Age 50 To 54	90	1,018	1,108	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Age 55 To 59	43	687	730	2.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Age 60 To 64	27	397	424	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Age 65 To 69	3	152	155	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%
Age 70 And Over	5	107	112	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Approximately seventy percent of the incarcerated population is between 25 to 49 years of age (Table 1.3). The most populous cohort for both males and females is 30-34 years (16.2%, 20.1% respectively) but the population distribution is skewed to the older age groups.

Table 1.3. Institutional Population by Current Age, June 30, 2024

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 16	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	0	3	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	0	62	62	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Age 20 To 24	93	1,311	1,404	4.7%	6.0%	5.9%
Age 25 To 29	240	2,523	2,763	12.2%	11.5%	11.5%
Age 30 To 34	397	3,554	3,951	20.1%	16.2%	16.5%
Age 35 To 39	384	3,463	3,847	19.5%	15.8%	16.1%
Age 40 To 44	341	3,172	3,513	17.3%	14.4%	14.7%
Age 45 To 49	204	2,394	2,598	10.4%	10.9%	10.9%
Age 50 To 54	130	1,759	1,889	6.6%	8.0%	7.9%
Age 55 To 59	94	1,404	1,498	4.8%	6.4%	6.3%
Age 60 To 64	56	1,238	1,294	2.8%	5.6%	5.4%
Age 65 To 69	15	656	671	0.8%	3.0%	2.8%
Age 70 And Over	17	424	441	0.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The aging of the offender population has continued through the last ten years. The percent of incarcerated offenders aged 50 years and older has increased from 18.7% in FY2015 to 24.2% in FY2024. The average age of the offender population has increased from 38.4 years to 41.7 years. The increase applies to both males and females, although females are slightly younger (39.6 years compared to 41.9 years for males) in FY2024. The aging of the population is attributed to both an increase in sentence length and an increase in the average age at commitment. Although females are older on admission, they generally serve shorter sentences.

Table 1.4. Aging in, the Institutional Population: Offenders Over 50 Years of Age, June 30, 2024

Total	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Age 50 and over	6,033	6,250	6,397	6,365	6,061	5,432	5,331	5,459	5,666	5,793
Total Pop.	32,273	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172	24,010	23,137	23,496	23,595	23,934
Percent over 50 years	18.7%	19.0%	19.5%	20.1%	21.5%	22.6%	23.0%	23.2%	24.0%	24.2%
Average age	38.3	38.5	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.5	41.7

Female	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Age 50 and over	378	369	384	358	326	277	264	292	311	312
Total Female Pop.	3,239	3,385	3,440	3,299	2,700	2,049	2,018	2,179	2,120	1,971
Percent over 50 years	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	13.5%	13.1%	13.4%	14.7%	15.8%
Average age	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.1	38.4	39.0	39.6

Male	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Age 50 and over	5,655	5,881	6,013	6,007	5,735	5,155	5,067	5,167	5,355	5,481
Total Male Pop.	29,034	29,446	29,365	28,425	25,472	21,961	21,119	21,317	21,475	21,963
Percent over 50 years	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%	21.1%	22.5%	23.5%	24.0%	24.2%	24.9%	25.0%
Average age	38.5	38.7	39.0	39.5	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.3	41.8	41.9

Offender Assessment & Classification

Assessments are conducted on admission and during incarceration to classify an offender's needs and attainments and to determine a custody level. In the tables below some offenders are reported as unclassified. These include recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Offenders serving a 120-day sentence receive

only a partial classification because of the short prison stay and the need to complete the required programming.

The next four tables report offender classification levels as of June 30, 2024. A high school diploma/high school equivalency (HSD/HSE) education level was possessed prior to admission or had been achieved while incarcerated by 71.3% percent of offenders and 75.9% of offenders were classified as semi-skilled or better. More males have an HSD/HSE than females (71.6% and 67.7%, respectively) but females have higher levels of vocational readiness; approximately 59% of females are either ‘Skilled’ or ‘Trained and Skilled’ compared 50% for males.

Table 1.5. Education and Vocational Readiness on June 30, 2024

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Educational Attainment						
HSD/HSE	1,289	15,063	16,352	67.7%	71.6%	71.3%
9-12th Grade	31	967	998	1.6%	4.6%	4.4%
6-8th Grade	214	2,075	2,289	11.2%	9.9%	10.0%
4-5th Grade	278	1,872	2,150	14.6%	8.9%	9.4%
0-3rd Grade	91	1,062	1,153	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%
Unclassified	68	924	992			
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vocational Readiness						
Trained & Skilled	462	5,251	5,713	24.3%	25.0%	24.9%
Skilled	662	5,237	5,899	34.8%	24.9%	25.7%
Semi-skilled	204	5,597	5,801	10.7%	26.6%	25.3%
Unskilled	539	3,939	4,478	28.3%	18.7%	19.5%
No Skills or Training	36	1,015	1,051	1.9%	4.8%	4.6%
Unclassified	68	924	992			
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Most males have no medical problems (53.8%). Females are more likely to require some medical care: 46.7% of females have routine sick calls and females are nearly twice as likely to require 24-hr nursing care than males (6.1% compared to 3.9%).

Fifty three percent of males have no mental health problems but only 29% of females have no mental health problems. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication for mental health problems is nearly two times that of males (43.4% compared to 22.6%).

Table 1.6. Medical and Mental Health Grades on June 30, 2024

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Medical Problems						
No Medical Problems	865	11,317	12,182	45.5%	53.8%	53.1%
Routine Sick Calls	889	8,272	9,161	46.7%	39.3%	39.9%
Daily Nursing	29	597	626	1.5%	2.8%	2.7%
24-hour Nursing	117	818	935	6.1%	3.9%	4.1%
Residential Unit	3	35	38	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	68	924	992			
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental Health Problems						
No Mental Health Problems	548	11,173	11,721	28.8%	53.1%	51.1%
Mild Impairment	505	4,837	5,342	26.5%	23.0%	23.3%
Clinic Care/Medication	825	4,753	5,578	43.4%	22.6%	24.3%
Serious Functional Impairment	25	259	284	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	17	17	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Unclassified	68	924	992			
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

An offender's custody level is determined by a number of factors that includes the minimum time to serve, the offense, pending charges, escape history and institutional behavior (conduct violations). Level 1 is Low security, level 2 is Medium security and level 5 is Maximum security. After the first six months of incarceration, the custody level is reviewed annually. For male offenders the custody level determines the institution in which they stay but females stay in multi-custody institutions.

The percentage of male offenders is evenly spread between the three custody levels but most female offenders are assigned Low custody (51.8%).

Table 1.7. Custody Level on June 30, 2024

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Low C-1	986	6,696	7,682	51.8%	31.8%	33.5%
Medium C-2	518	6,573	7,091	27.2%	31.2%	30.9%
Maximum C-5	399	7,770	8,169	21.0%	36.9%	35.6%
Unclassified	68	924	992			
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Risk and Needs Assessment

Offenders are assessed at intake, when changes occur requiring reassessment and prior to release to establish a risk level and identify individual needs. The Ohio Risk Assessment System is utilized to assess the risk and needs of the offender throughout incarceration and on field supervision. The information is gathered through an offender interview and use of collateral information. The risk and need information is utilized to address individual criminogenic needs and ensure the best use of available resources.

Risk level categories differ on the ORAS between males and females and between the intake and pre-release assessments. Most females are assessed as Low Risk (46.0%) while most males are assessed at

Moderate Risk (45.1%). Only 15.8% of females are assessed as High Risk compared to 30.8% of males (High and Very High).

Table 1.8. Risk Distribution of the Incarcerated Population by Sex on June 30, 2024

Female Incarcerated Offenders			Male Incarcerated Offenders		
Overall Risk Level	Count	Percent *	Overall Risk Level	Count	Percent *
Low	837	46.0%	Low	5,051	24.1%
Low/Moderate	12	0.7%	Moderate	9,457	45.1%
Moderate	685	37.6%	High	5,801	27.7%
High	287	15.8%	Very High	644	3.1%
Not Assessed	150		Not Assessed	1,010	
Total	1,971	100.0%	Total	21,963	100.0%

* Percent excludes unassessed offenders

2. Sentencing

Offense Groups and Demographics

The most serious sentence determines the offense group. Most males are serving either a Violent offense (45.6%), Sex or Child Abuse offense (19.6%). Most females are serving either a Violent offense (37.7%) or a Drug offense (28.2%). Males serve longer sentences than females in all the offense groups.

Table 2.1 Incarcerations and Average Sentences by Offense Group, June 30, 2024

Offense Group*	Count			Percent			Average Sentence (yrs.)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	744	10,021	10,765	37.7%	45.6%	45.0%	14.7	17.7	17.5
Sex/Child Abuse	150	4,314	4,464	7.6%	19.6%	18.7%	13.3	18.9	18.7
Nonviolent	485	4,428	4,913	24.6%	20.2%	20.5%	7.3	7.8	7.8
Drug	555	2,780	3,335	28.2%	12.7%	13.9%	8.1	9.0	8.9
DWI	37	420	457	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	6.6	7.8	7.7
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.8	14.6	14.3

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 and 579 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

Most males are serving either a class A felony (27.8%) or a class D felony (28.7%) as their most serious offense. The majority of females are serving a Class D felony (43.8%). Class A felonies (10 years to life) are largely serious violent offenses, while Class D felonies (2 to 7 years) include some second degree violent and sex offenses, drug possession and nonviolent offenses. Unclassified felonies are nearly all sex offenses with sentencing ranges outside the felony class structure. The new class C felony (3 to 10 years) includes drug distribution, drug trafficking and some violent and sex offenses.

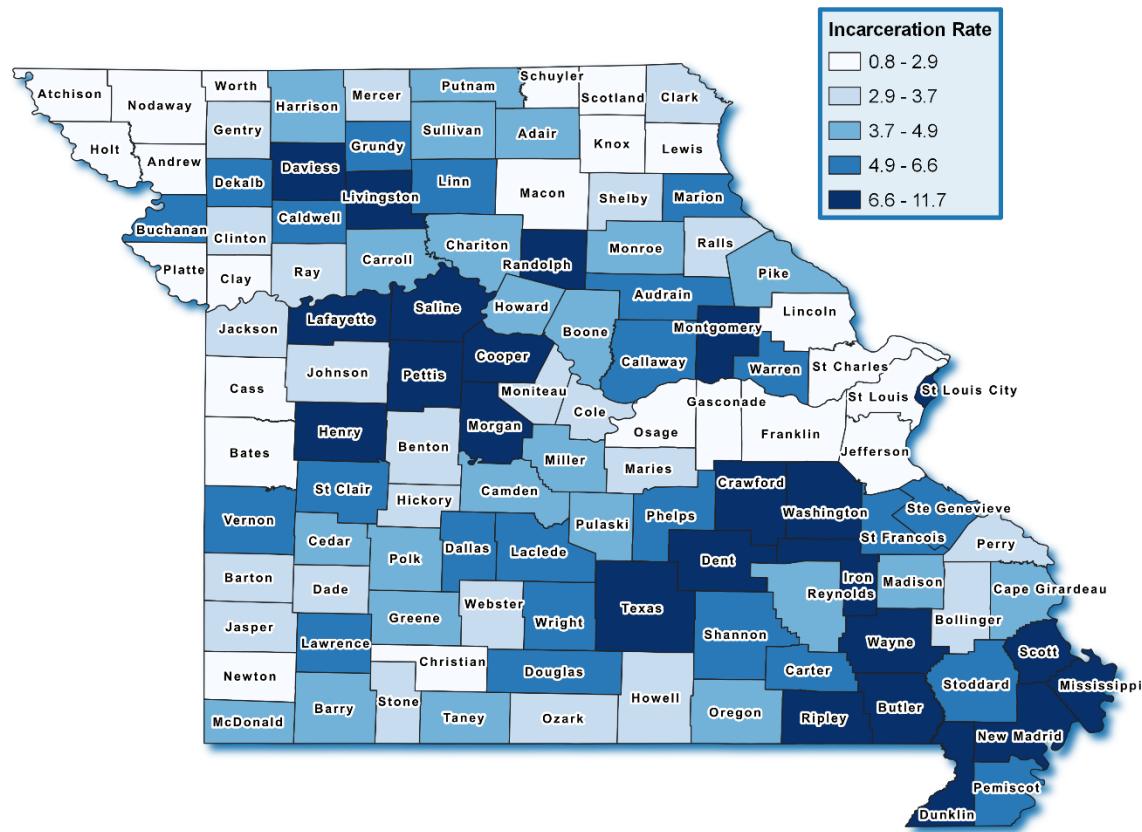
Males serve longer sentences than females for all felony classes, other than for class C.

Table 2.2 Incarceration and Average Sentence by Felony Class*, June 30, 2024

Felony Class*	Count			Percent			Average Sentence (yrs.)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	383	6,109	6,492	19.4%	27.8%	27.1%	21.9	23.6	23.5
B	330	3,723	4,053	16.7%	17.0%	16.9%	11.1	12.4	12.3
C	141	1,019	1,160	7.2%	4.6%	4.8%	10.0	8.8	8.9
D	863	6,295	7,158	43.8%	28.7%	29.9%	7.0	7.8	7.7
E	154	1,860	2,014	7.8%	8.5%	8.4%	5.5	6.1	6.1
Interstate	0	19	19	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0	0	0
Unclassified	100	2,938	3,038	5.1%	13.4%	12.7%	9.1	21.3	20.9
Total	1,971	21,963	23,934	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	11.2	15.5	15.1

* The revised criminal code introduced on January 1, 2017, created a new class C felony. Former C and D felonies were reclassified as D and E felonies. Pre-2017 felonies classes have been converted to the new criminal code.

Figure 2.1. Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2024, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Top Ten Offenses

The following two tables show the top ten offenses and the average sentences for females and males in the incarcerated population. Life sentences are computed at 30 years. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense descriptions were used to categorize these offenses. Additional information regarding the NCIC codes and their definitions can be found in the [Missouri Charge Code Manual](#) (Published by the Missouri State Highway Patrol in conjunction with the Office of State Courts Administrator).

The top ten offenses for females and males account for 87% of all offenses. Homicide and Assault are in the top 3 for both male and female offenders. Female offenders have a higher percentage of Dangerous Drug offenses (28.2%) compared to males (12.7%) (Tables 2.4 and 2.5).

Table 2.3 Top Ten Offenses for Female Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2024

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sent. (years)	Percent of Total
1	Dangerous Drugs	555	8.1	28.2%
2	Homicide	305	22.3	15.5%
3	Assault	239	9.6	12.1%
4	Stealing / Larceny	131	7.0	6.6%
5	Burglary	119	8.7	6.0%
6	Family Offenses	95	10.8	4.8%
7	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	74	7.8	3.8%
8	Robbery	71	12.8	3.6%
9	Forgery / Counterfeiting	54	7.1	2.7%
10	Damage Property	53	6.0	2.7%
Total Top 10 Offenses		1,696	10.0	86.0%
Total All Other Offenses		275	9.3	14.0%
Total All Offenses		1,971	9.6	100.0%

Table 2.4 Top Ten Offenses for Male Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2024

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sent. (years)	Percent of Total
1	Homicide	3,731	24.9	17.0%
2	Assault	3,375	11.7	15.4%
3	Sexual Assault / Rape	3,098	21.3	14.1%
4	Dangerous Drugs	2,780	9.0	12.7%
5	Robbery	1,910	16.5	8.7%
6	Burglary	1,346	9.5	6.1%
7	Sex Offenses	904	11.6	4.1%
8	Weapons	835	12.7	3.8%
9	Stealing / Larceny	682	7.3	3.1%
10	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	594	7.7	2.7%
Total Top 10 Offenses		19,255	13.2	87.7%
Total All Other Offenses		2,708	8.6	12.3%
Total All Offenses		21,963	10.1	100.0%

Stealing and Larceny are ranked 4th for females and 9th for males while Robbery is ranked 5th for males and 8th for females. Sexual assault and sex offenses (non-assaultive) are not ranked in the top 10 for females.

Life Sentences and Dangerous Felonies

Life without parole is an authorized sentence for Murder 1st degree. Life with parole is an authorized sentence for any class A felony. Life without parole in Table 2.5 includes offenders sentenced to 50 years' incarceration for Capital Murder (repealed in 1984).

Table 2.5 Life Sentences by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 2024

	Female	Male	Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Nat. Am.	Unknwn	White	Total
Life without Parole	47	1,086	1,133	3	616	16	9	2	487	1,133
Life with Parole	68	1,567	1,635	3	757	41	5	2	804	1,635
Total	115	2,653	2,768	6	1,373	57	14	4	1,291	2,768

Expressed as a percent of the population, the number of offenders serving life or dangerous felonies has increased because of the decline in the institutional population that began in FY2018 and ended in FY2021. Since FY2022, the percentages have remained largely unchanged. Dangerous felony offenses are listed in 556.061 RSMo and offenders convicted of a dangerous felony are required to serve 85% of the sentence before parole eligibility.

Table 2.6 Offenders Serving Life Sentences and Dangerous Felonies, FY2014 to FY2024

	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Life without Parole	1,138	1,149	1,161	1,167	1,180	1,111	1,103	1,110	1,103	1,133
Life with Parole	1,732	1,742	1,749	1,735	1,739	1,775	1,702	1,678	1,635	1,635
Dangerous Felonies	6,813	6,970	7,095	7,158	7,270	7,159	7,013	7,070	7,130	7,218
Total Population	32,273	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172	24,010	23,137	23,496	23,595	23,934
<i>Percent of total population</i>										
Life without Parole	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Life with Parole	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	6.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.8%
Dangerous Felonies	21.1%	21.2%	21.6%	22.6%	25.8%	29.8%	30.3%	30.1%	30.2%	30.2%

3. Comparison with the Institutional Population as of June 30, 2019

Offense Groups

From FY2019 to FY2024, the female incarcerated population decreased by 27.0% and the male population decreased by 13.8% (Table 3.1). By offense group the smallest decreases were in Violent and Sex and Child Abuse (-6.1% and -9.0% respectively). The largest decreases were in DWI, Drugs and Nonviolent offenses (-43.2%, -32.4%, and -19.0% respectively).

Table 3.1. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population by Offense Group

Offense Group	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	758	10,705	11,463	744	10,021	10,765	-1.8%	-6.4%	-6.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	156	4,751	4,907	150	4,314	4,464	-3.8%	-9.2%	-9.0%
Nonviolent	760	5,303	6,063	485	4,428	4,913	-36.2%	-16.5%	-19.0%
Drug	956	3,979	4,935	555	2,780	3,335	-41.9%	-30.1%	-32.4%
DWI	70	734	804	37	420	457	-47.1%	-42.8%	-43.2%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	1,971	21,963	23,934	-27.0%	-13.8%	-15.0%

Average Sentence Length

In the last five years the average sentence length has increased by 4.5% (Table 3.2) but the increase is largely because of the greater decrease in nonviolent, drug and DWI offenses. These offenses have shorter sentences. There has been little change in the average sentences within each offense group.

Table 3.2. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentence Length (in years)

Offense Group	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	15.0	18.0	17.8	14.7	17.7	17.5	-2.1%	-1.4%	-1.5%
Sex and Child Abuse	11.2	18.1	17.9	13.3	18.9	18.7	18.8%	4.2%	4.5%
Nonviolent	6.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.8	7.8	9.3%	-0.5%	0.7%
Drug	7.2	8.9	8.5	8.1	9.0	8.9	13.1%	1.6%	3.7%
DWI	6.6	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.8	7.7	0.6%	4.1%	4.0%
Total	9.5	14.2	13.7	10.8	14.6	14.3	13.3%	3.5%	4.5%

Life sentences are computed as 30 years.

Violent and Nonviolent Composition

Overall, between FY2019 and FY2024 there total population has decreased by 15 percent. Still, the institutional population has become increasingly concentrated by individuals with violent offenses, including sex and child abuse sentences. Over the past five years the proportion of individuals with these violent offenses has increased nearly 10% with that percentage moving from 58.1% to 63.6% between FY2019 and FY2024.

Table 3.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Institutional Population

Offense Type	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Violent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	FY2019	FY2024	Change
Violent and Sex Offenses	914	15,456	16,370	894	14,335	15,229	58.1%	63.6%	9.5%
Nonviolent Offenses*	1,786	10,016	11,802	1,077	7,628	8,705	41.9%	36.4%	-26.2%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	1,971	21,963	23,934	Population Change		-15.0%

Race/Ethnicity and Sex Composition

There has been little change in the racial/ethnic composition of the institutional population in the last five years (Table 3.4). The population of Black offenders has decreased by 16.6% and the population of White offenders has decreased by 15.1%. The populations of Hispanic and Native American offenders have together increased by 7% but they still only comprise 3.0% of the institutional population.

There has been a change in the racial composition by sex: a reduction of 30.4% in White females compared to a smaller reduction of 13.1% in Black females.

Table 3.4 Five-year Comparison of Incarcerated Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	8	54	62	6	48	54	-25.0%	-11.1%	-12.9%
Black	389	9,202	9,591	338	7,663	8,001	-13.1%	-16.7%	-16.6%
Hispanic	85	501	586	69	554	623	-18.8%	10.6%	6.3%
Native American	22	70	92	29	70	99	31.8%	0.0%	7.6%
Unknown	0	36	36	0	41	41	-	13.9%	13.9%
White	2,196	15,609	17,805	1,529	13,587	15,116	-30.4%	-13.0%	-15.1%
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	1,971	21,963	23,934	-27.0%	-13.8%	-15.0%

4. Admissions

Admissions are classified by type and status: Type classifies admissions by whether they are new or a return. A *new admission* is the first admission to prison for a new sentence, a *return from supervision* is a further incarceration for the same sentence following a revocation of supervision. New admissions include new court commitments, 120-day sentences and probation revocations. Returns are classified by whether the return was for a law violation or for a technical violation. Status classifies admissions by whether the sentence was a *new court commitment*, a *probation revocation*, or *parole return*.

Admission Type

Total admissions to Missouri prisons in FY2024 show a further 4.0% decrease. Admissions have been declining since FY2017 and this has been attributed to the revised criminal code that became effective on January 1, 2017, and to lower recidivism. In addition, new sentencing received from the courts had been flat, and sometimes decreasing for many years before the criminal code revision. There was a temporary reduction in sentencing received during the COVID pandemic in FY2020 and FY2021 which resulted in a 7.9% increase in FY2022.

Since FY2017, admissions have declined by 39.0%; the greatest reductions have been in court ordered 120-day sentences (-52.0%), and supervision returns (-44.7%). The smallest reduction in admissions has been for new prison sentences. From FY2023 new prison sentences increased by 1.5%, while all other admissions continued to decrease.

Table 4.1 Admission Type, FY2015-FY2024

Admission type	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
New Admissions	9,866	9,729	9,894	9,492	8,372	6,403	5,405	6,891	6,605	6,646
Prison Sentences	5,441	5,227	5,311	5,072	4,833	3,872	3,406	4,447	4,384	4,448
120-day programs	4,425	4,502	4,583	4,420	3,539	2,531	1,999	2,444	2,221	2,198
Returns	9,678	9,255	9,357	9,313	8,240	7,495	6,943	6,437	5,706	5,169
Law Violations	4,216	4,263	4,109	4,017	3,396	3,335	3,204	3,056	2,707	2,433
Tech. Violations	5,462	4,992	5,248	5,296	4,844	4,160	3,739	3,381	2,999	2,736
All Admissions	19,544	18,984	19,251	18,805	16,612	13,898	12,348	13,328	12,311	11,815
Percent Change	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-16.3%	-11.2%	7.9%	-7.6%	-4.0%

Admission Status

Since FY015, admissions have declined by 40%. Probation revocations have declined by 43% and parole returns by 46%. The smallest reduction has been for new court commitments (23%). From FY2023 new court commitments have increased by 4% while probation revocations and parole returns both declined (-6% and -9% respectively).

Table 4.2 Admission Status, FY2015-FY2024

Admission Status	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
New Court Commitments	4,375	4,154	4,302	3,981	3,755	2,905	2,357	3,346	3,237	3,382
Probation Revocations*	7,984	8,228	8,292	8,191	6,947	5,360	4,696	5,156	4,811	4,540
Law Violations	3,761	3,966	4,010	4,025	3,241	2,425	1,983	2,246	1,938	1,859
Technical Viol.	4,223	4,262	4,282	4,166	3,706	2,935	2,713	2,910	2,873	2,681
Parole Returns	7,185	6,604	6,654	6,631	5,910	5,633	5,294	4,824	4,264	3,893
Law Violations	3,361	3,353	3,170	3,088	2,548	2,586	2,563	2,385	2,144	1,946
Technical Viol.	3,824	3,251	3,484	3,543	3,362	3,047	2,731	2,439	2,120	1,947
All Admissions	19,544	18,986	19,248	18,803	16,612	13,898	12,347	13,326	12,312	11,815
Percent Change	1.4%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-16.3%	-11.2%	7.9%	-7.6%	-4.0%

* Includes violations of probation terms and probation returns (120-day program returns)

New Admissions by Offense Group

New admissions increased by less than one percent in FY2024 (Table 4.3). The offenses that increased were Violent, Sex and Child Abuse, and Non-violent (6.7%, 5.1%, and 0.8%, respectively). The offenses that decreased were DWI and Drugs (-9.8% and -3.9% respectively).

Table 4.3. New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2015 to FY2024

Offense Group	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Violent	1,605	1,517	1,610	1,589	1,535	1,285	1,124	1,554	1,534	1,637
Sex and Child Abuse	633	623	615	683	619	531	417	572	602	633
Nonviolent	3,886	3,795	3,612	3,336	2,817	2,213	1,868	2,274	2,257	2,276
Drug	3,107	3,234	3,513	3,436	3,033	2,146	1,791	2,243	1,979	1,902
DWI	635	561	544	447	368	229	203	250	234	211
Total	9,866	9,730	9,894	9,491	8,372	6,404	5,403	6,893	6,606	6,659
Percent Change		-1.4%	1.7%	-4.1%	-11.8%	-23.5%	-15.6%	27.6%	-4.2%	0.8%

New female admissions decreased by 4.4% in FY2024 (Table 4.4). The largest increase was in Violent offenses (7.2%) and the largest decrease was in DWI offenses (-6.9%).

Table 4.4. New Female Admissions by Offense Group from FY2015 to FY2024

Offense Group	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Violent	186	164	185	179	144	128	100	170	151	154
Sex and Child Abuse	52	65	86	59	59	44	42	39	45	56
Nonviolent	720	704	658	627	528	378	319	335	401	345
Drug	883	970	1,057	1,042	916	677	563	741	596	593
DWI	74	66	62	49	43	24	19	24	30	21
Total	1,915	1,969	2,048	1,956	1,690	1,251	1,043	1,309	1,223	1,169
Percent Change		2.8%	4.0%	-4.5%	-13.6%	-26.0%	-16.6%	25.5%	-6.6%	-4.4%

New male admissions increased by 2% in FY2024 (Table 4.5) and the largest increase was in Violent offenses (7.2%). The largest decreases was in DWI offenses (-6.9%).

Table 4.5. New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2015 to FY2024

Offense Group	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Violent	1,419	1,353	1,425	1,410	1,391	1,157	1,024	1,384	1,383	1,483
Sex and Child Abuse	581	558	529	624	560	487	375	533	557	577
Nonviolent	3,166	3,091	2,954	2,709	2,289	1,835	1,549	1,939	1,856	1,931
Drug	2,224	2,264	2,456	2,394	2,117	1,469	1,228	1,502	1,383	1,309
DWI	561	495	482	398	325	205	184	226	204	190
Total	7,951	7,761	7,846	7,535	6,682	5,153	4,360	5,584	5,383	5,490
Percent Change		-2.4%	1.1%	-4.0%	-11.3%	-22.9%	-15.4%	28.1%	-3.6%	2.0%

The top two NCIC offenses for both females and males are Dangerous Drugs and Assault. Differences between the sexes appear lower down the ranking. Homicide and Sexual Assault/Rape are 3rd and 4th for males while Stealing/Larceny and Family Offenses are 3rd and 4th for females. Family Offenses include Endangering the Welfare of a Child and Child Abuse which are classed as violent offenses. Nonetheless, there is significant overall in the top 10 offenses overall.

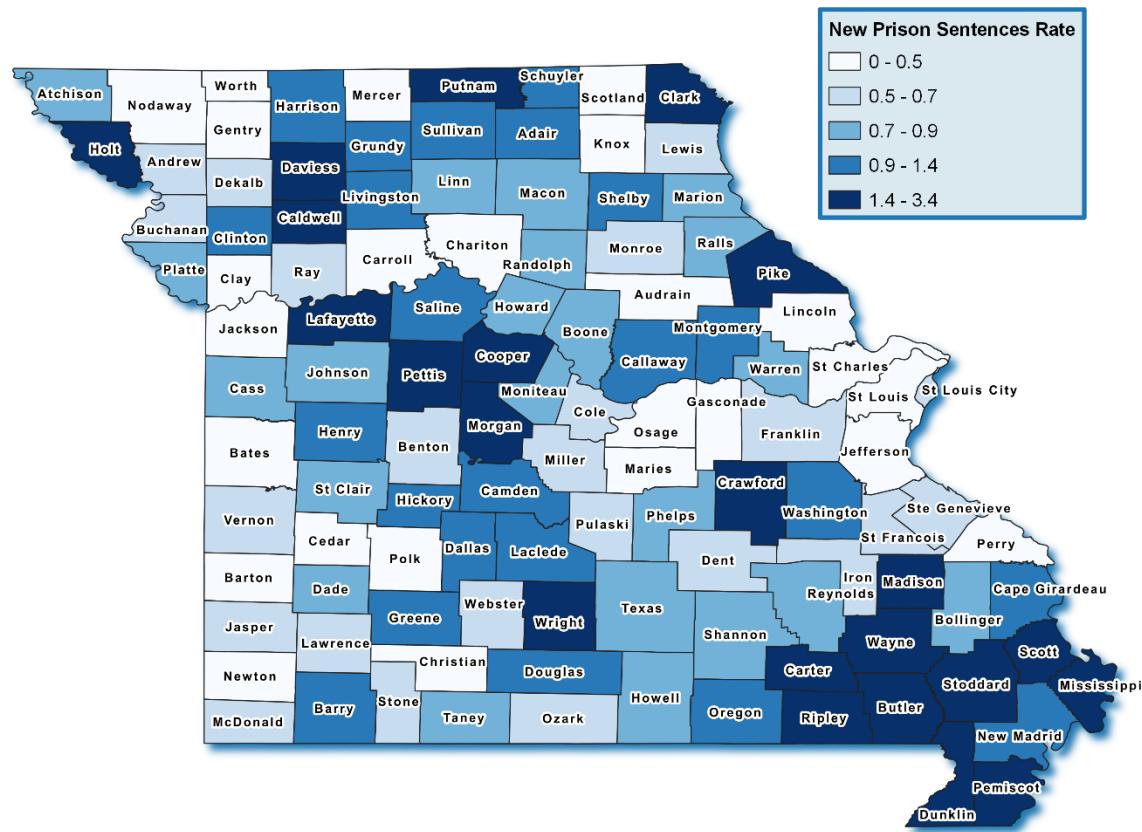
Table 4.6. Top Ten Offenses: Female New Prison Admissions, FY2023

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence	New 120 Day/LT Drug	Average Sentence
1	Dangerous Drugs	249	5.6	211	7.0
2	Assault	55	6.4	27	5.4
3	Stealing / Larceny	46	4.7	28	6.8
4	Family Offenses	32	7.8	10	6.7
5	Burglary	27	6.6	22	9.2
6	Homicide	23	16.0	3	6.3
7	Damage Property	21	4.4	14	5.4
8	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	21	7.6	22	5.4
9	Forgery / Counterfeiting	20	5.2	14	5.6
10	Weapons	14	5.4	9	7.6
Total Top 10 Offenses		508	7.0	360	6.5
Total All Other Offenses		70	9.5	34	4.9
Total All Offenses		578	8.5	394	5.6

Table 4.7. Top Ten Offenses: Male New Prison Admissions, FY2023

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence	New 120 Day/LT Drug	Average Sentence
1	Dangerous Drugs	674	6.3	456	7.4
2	Assault	555	7.6	215	6.8
3	Homicide	265	18.4	12	9.6
4	Sexual Assault / Rape	251	16.4	25	7.5
5	Burglary	218	6.8	116	7.8
6	Stealing / Larceny	211	6.0	84	6.6
7	Weapons	201	7.9	77	6.8
8	Damage Property	179	5.1	67	5.8
9	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	164	5.6	115	5.6
10	Sex Offenses	163	8.3	44	7.5
Total Top 10 Offenses		2,881	8.8	1,211	7.1
Total All Other Offenses		625	6.7	218	6.5
Total All Offenses		3,506	7.5	1,429	6.7

Figure 4.1. FY 2024 Rate of New Prison Admissions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Average Sentence Length

Average sentences are for new term admissions, which include new court commitments and probation revocations. They exclude 120-day and long-term drug sentences (559.115, RSMo or 217.202 RSMo). Life sentences are calculated at 30 years.

New term admissions have been declining since FY2017, with the exception of FY2022 when the criminal justice system recovered from the COVID pandemic (Table 4.11). In the last ten years new court commitments have averaged about 52% of new admissions but in FY2022 and FY2023 they accounted for 56%, reflecting a decline in probation revocations. Females account for only about 10% of new court commitments but account for about 20% of probation revocations (females are more likely to be sentenced to probation than males).

The average sentence in the past ten years has averaged about 8.5 years for new court commitments and about 6.2 years for probation revocations. Generally, average sentences for males are roughly 1.5 years longer than females for new court commitments, and a year longer than females for probation revocations. In the last two fiscal years there has been an increase in the average sentence of new court commitments and this may be attributed to the relative increase in violent and sex offenses, which incur longer sentences. There has been little change in the average sentences of probation revocations.

Table 4.11. New Term Admissions and Average Sentence (in years) by Sex

Admissions by Type	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
New Court Commitments	2,856	2,704	2,792	2,659	2,612	2,047	1,705	2,494	2,440	2,556
Female	318	299	344	302	284	223	186	270	253	249
Male	2,538	2,405	2,448	2,357	2,328	1,824	1,519	2,224	2,187	2,307
Probation Revocations	2,585	2,523	2,519	2,413	2,223	1,827	1,701	1,953	1,944	1,891
Female	496	485	516	497	476	373	356	393	393	381
Male	2,089	2,038	2,003	1,916	1,747	1,454	1,345	1,560	1,551	1,510
Total	5,441	5,227	5,311	5,072	4,835	3,874	3,406	4,447	4,384	4,447

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
New Court Commitments	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.9	9.3
Female	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.1	7.2	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.1
Male	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.4
Probation Revocations	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3
Female	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.5
Male	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5
Total	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.8

5. Releases from Prison

Releases have been declining since FY2019, following the decline in admissions which began in FY2017. The decline is associated with the decrease in felony sentencing after the revision to the criminal code in FY2017 and with the impact of the COVID pandemic. Since FY2019 releases have decreased by 43.2% and from FY2023 by 6.4% (Table 5.1). Releases to probation and parole have declined the most since FY2019 (both 45.5%). Other includes deaths and interstate prison transfers.

Table 5.1. Number of Releases from an Institution by Release Type

Type of Releases	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Probation	5,108	5,097	5,090	5,110	4,485	3,494	2,224	2,594	2,644	2,446
Parole	11,611	10,869	11,583	12,319	13,466	12,721	9,490	8,787	8,050	7,335
Conditional Release	829	785	884	854	764	818	515	548	546	648
Other*	169	155	203	173	149	140	154	158	203	200
Discharge	1,512	1,562	1,539	1,431	1,297	917	830	870	799	826
Total Releases	19,229	18,468	19,299	19,887	20,161	18,090	13,213	12,957	12,242	11,455
Percent change	-2.2%	-4.0%	4.5%	3.0%	1.4%	-10.3%	-27.0%	-1.9%	-5.5%	-6.4%

Since FY2019 female releases have decreased by 44.0% and from FY2023 by 4.4% (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2. Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type

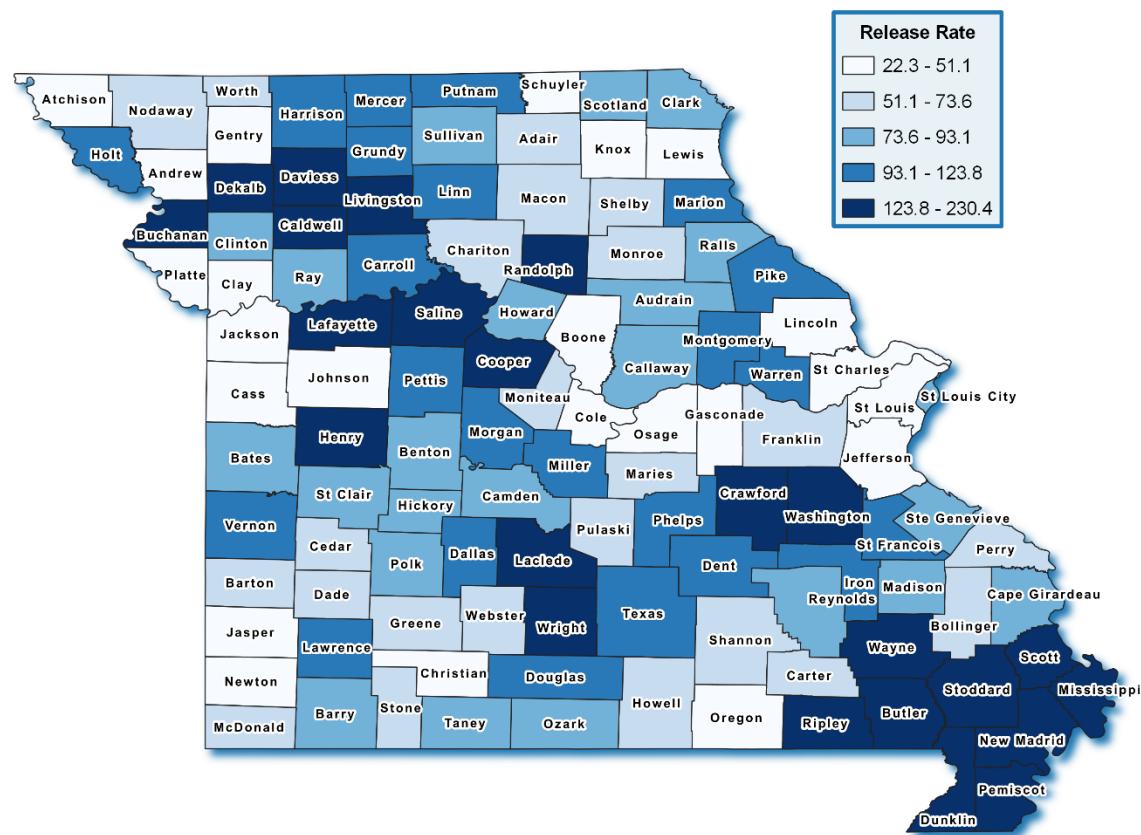
Type of Releases	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Probation	1,196	1,279	1,305	1,326	1,187	877	530	668	659	593
Parole	1,771	1,767	2,030	2,177	2,347	2,072	1,517	1,390	1,403	1,388
Conditional Release	73	72	83	70	74	68	58	54	44	46
Other*	14	10	25	14	9	9	2	9	11	6
Discharge	121	155	130	130	111	67	63	69	66	55
Total Releases	3,175	3,283	3,573	3,717	3,728	3,093	2,170	2,190	2,183	2,088
Percent Change	3.2%	3.4%	8.8%	4.0%	0.3%	-17.0%	-29.8%	0.9%	-0.3%	-4.4%

Since FY2019 male releases have decreased by 43.0% and from FY2023 by 6.9% (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3. Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type

Type of Releases	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Probation	3,912	3,818	3,785	3,784	3,298	2,617	1,694	1,926	1,985	1,853
Parole	9,840	9,102	9,553	10,142	11,119	10,649	7,973	7,397	6,647	5,947
Conditional Release	756	713	801	784	690	750	457	494	502	602
Other*	155	145	178	159	140	131	152	149	192	194
Discharge	1,391	1,407	1,409	1,301	1,186	850	767	801	733	771
Total Releases	16,054	15,185	15,726	16,170	16,433	14,997	11,043	10,767	10,059	9,367
Percent Increase	-3.2%	-5.4%	3.6%	2.8%	1.6%	-8.7%	-26.4%	-2.5%	-6.6%	-6.9%

Figure 5.1. FY 2024 Releases from Adult Institutions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



6. Time Served to First Release

First release is the release following the admission for a new commitment. (new court commitment or probation revocation). Unless the offense has statutory time served restrictions or the offender has prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections offenders are entitled to release on or before the conditional release date (two thirds of the sentence for sentences less than ten years, 558.011 RSMo). Time served includes jail credit. The aggregate sentence includes consecutive sentences.

All Releases

Releases have been decreasing since FY2019 but there has been an increase in the aggregate sentence. Average time served as a percent of the sentence has been slowly increasing over the last ten years but decreased in FY2024. In FY2024 it was 55.0% compared to 50.4% in FY2015 (Table 6.1). The percent of offenders released on the discharge of the sentence has remained at around 5% of releases.

Table 6.1. Average Time Served, First Release to Parole, Conditional Release or Discharge

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2015	5,516	6.7	3.4	50.4%	85.1%	10.1%	4.8%
FY2016	5,072	6.8	3.5	50.4%	85.4%	10.1%	4.5%
FY2017	4,949	6.7	3.5	50.3%	85.7%	9.6%	4.8%
FY2018	4,829	6.6	3.5	51.9%	83.9%	11.0%	5.2%
FY2019	5,473	6.9	3.6	52.8%	82.2%	12.4%	5.4%
FY2020	6,724	7.3	3.8	52.0%	86.4%	9.1%	4.5%
FY2021	3,693	8.0	4.4	52.4%	86.3%	8.9%	4.8%
FY2022	3,849	8.0	4.5	53.5%	87.1%	8.1%	4.8%
FY2023	3,861	7.8	4.4	56.5%	85.8%	9.1%	5.1%
FY2024	3,678	7.4	4.1	55.0%	83.5%	11.6%	4.9%

Offense Group and Felony Class Releases

For A, B, or C violent felonies, the number of releases has been decreasing since FY2020 but the aggregate sentence has been increasing (13.6 years in FY2020 to 14.4 years in FY2024). Time served as a percent of sentence has changed little (77.2% in FY2020 to 78.5% on FY2023). Many of the offenders in this offense group serving a class A or class B violent felony are serving a dangerous felony offense and have to serve at least 85% before parole eligibility (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2. Time Served to First Release, Class A, B or C Violent Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2015	705	13.3	9.5	72.1%	81.0%	11.2%	7.8%
FY2016	636	12.9	9.7	73.1%	82.9%	9.6%	7.5%
FY2017	575	13.0	9.9	77.4%	79.7%	13.4%	7.0%
FY2018	553	12.8	10.0	76.5%	79.2%	11.0%	9.8%
FY2019	644	12.9	9.7	77.4%	81.2%	9.3%	9.5%
FY2020	835	13.6	10.5	76.2%	82.9%	8.0%	9.1%
FY2021	524	14.1	10.9	77.8%	84.0%	7.4%	8.6%
FY2022	656	14.6	11.3	78.8%	84.3%	7.9%	7.8%
FY2023	613	15.5	12.2	78.5%	81.7%	10.6%	7.7%
FY2024	514	14.4	11.5	79.7%	79.4%	10.7%	9.9%

Until FY2024 Violent D and E felonies releases had also been decreasing since FY2020. The aggregate sentence has averaged 5 years, and time served, as a percent of the sentence, has increased over the last ten years (FY2015 49.8%, FY2024 56.7%, Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Time Served to First Release, Class D and E Violent Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2015	457	5.5	2.8	52.4%	79.3%	18.9%	1.8%
FY2016	376	5.6	2.9	50.6%	79.6%	17.3%	3.1%
FY2017	446	5.5	2.9	52.5%	76.9%	19.7%	3.5%
FY2018	432	5.4	2.9	53.0%	77.1%	21.1%	1.8%
FY2019	479	5.3	2.8	55.5%	70.6%	26.4%	3.0%
FY2020	684	5.6	2.9	53.9%	80.0%	17.1%	2.9%
FY2021	361	5.7	3.0	52.3%	83.2%	13.7%	3.1%
FY2022	455	5.7	3.0	52.8%	85.3%	11.9%	2.8%
FY2023	391	5.3	2.9	54.4%	77.7%	19.9%	2.3%
FY2024	407	5.2	3.0	56.7%	70.5%	26.5%	2.9%

Most serious sex offenses are unclassified felonies because the sentencing is outside the authorized range for Class A felonies. The number of releases has decreased in the last two years but the aggregate sentence has increased (15.1 years in FY2024 compared to 11.7 years in FY2015). Time served has remained unchanged. A high proportion of sex offenders are not released until discharge because they do not complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP), which is mandated for parole eligibility. Sex offenders who complete MOSOP are normally released on or close to the conditional release date.

6.4. Time Served, First Release, Class A, B, C and unclassified Sex and Child Abuse Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2015	278	11.7	9.2	77.2%	36.0%	39.2%	24.8%
FY2016	255	12.8	10.0	77.4%	38.0%	34.5%	27.5%
FY2017	250	12.1	9.8	79.0%	32.0%	28.0%	40.0%
FY2018	259	12.3	9.4	79.1%	32.4%	33.6%	34.0%
FY2019	233	13.4	10.6	78.2%	34.3%	32.6%	33.0%
FY2020	399	12.5	9.9	79.4%	45.1%	23.3%	31.6%
FY2021	219	13.5	10.2	78.7%	47.0%	19.2%	33.8%
FY2022	331	14.4	11.0	74.9%	57.4%	16.0%	26.6%
FY2023	289	16.0	12.3	76.8%	55.4%	16.6%	28.0%
FY2024	257	15.1	11.5	76.2%	58.0%	19.8%	22.2%

The number of Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse felony releases has decreased since FY2020. The aggregate sentence is close to the maximum for a class D felony (seven years). Time served is close to the conditional release and a high proportion of offenders are released on the conditional release date if they complete MOSOP (29.0% FY2024) or on the discharge date if they do not (23.2% FY2024).

Table 6.5. Time Served, First Release Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2015	263	5.6	3.7	68.4%	42.6%	32.3%	25.1%
FY2016	205	5.8	3.9	68.4%	45.4%	28.8%	25.9%
FY2017	196	5.8	4.0	67.7%	40.8%	39.8%	19.4%
FY2018	190	5.8	4.0	67.1%	43.2%	38.9%	17.9%
FY2019	196	6.4	4.0	66.2%	50.5%	29.1%	20.4%
FY2020	254	6.1	3.8	63.4%	55.5%	29.1%	15.4%
FY2021	171	6.3	4.1	61.9%	55.6%	28.1%	16.4%
FY2022	171	6.8	4.3	64.8%	53.8%	22.2%	24.0%
FY2023	154	6.2	4.3	69.0%	44.8%	31.8%	23.4%
FY2024	155	6.3	4.1	64.8%	47.7%	29.0%	23.2%

Non-violent and drug felonies releases have decreased since FY2019 but there has been little change in either the aggregate sentence or time served. Nonviolent offenses are nearly all class D or E felonies. Over 90% of offenders with a class A, B or C felony are released to parole and for offenders with D or C felonies the parole rate is nearly 95%.

Table 6.6. Time Served, First Release Non-Violent and Drug Felony Offenders

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
A, B and C Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2015	542	8.8	3.2	36.4%	92.4%	6.1%	1.5%
FY2016	493	9.1	3.3	36.3%	92.1%	6.5%	1.4%
FY2017	469	9.3	3.5	38.0%	90.2%	7.5%	2.4%
FY2018	514	9.0	3.4	38.4%	90.5%	8.2%	1.4%
FY2019	547	9.2	3.6	38.8%	92.3%	6.2%	1.5%
FY2020	513	9.4	3.4	36.5%	93.8%	5.3%	1.0%
FY2021	350	9.8	3.8	38.6%	90.9%	8.3%	0.9%
FY2022	317	9.4	3.5	37.0%	92.5%	6.9%	0.6%
FY2023	275	8.9	3.4	37.7%	92.5%	6.5%	1.1%
FY2024	246	8.4	3.2	38.4%	91.9%	6.5%	1.6%
D and E Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2015	2,927	4.8	1.6	33.0%	93.2%	5.5%	1.3%
FY2016	2,923	4.7	1.6	33.5%	93.5%	5.0%	1.6%
FY2017	2,691	4.8	1.7	34.6%	91.6%	6.0%	2.4%
FY2018	2,874	4.7	1.7	36.7%	91.7%	6.9%	1.4%
FY2019	2,913	4.9	1.7	34.6%	94.0%	4.3%	1.6%
FY2020	3,175	5.3	1.8	34.7%	93.6%	5.8%	0.6%
FY2021	2,980	5.3	1.7	32.2%	94.3%	4.5%	1.2%
FY2022	1,889	5.1	1.6	31.1%	94.9%	4.4%	0.7%
FY2023	1,991	5.0	1.5	30.4%	94.9%	4.2%	0.9%
FY2024	1,988	5.1	1.6	31.2%	92.7%	6.4%	0.9%

Time Served to First Release – Top Ten Offenses

Drug offenses are the top offense for both females and males, but drugs account for 52.7% of first releases for females and only 22.5% for males. The average aggregate sentence and the percent of sentence served are both higher for males than females. Assault is the second top offense of both sexes and of the ten top offenses seven are common to both. Surprisingly Homicide is ranked higher for females than for males.

Table 6.7 Top Ten Offenses: First Releases by Sex, FY2024

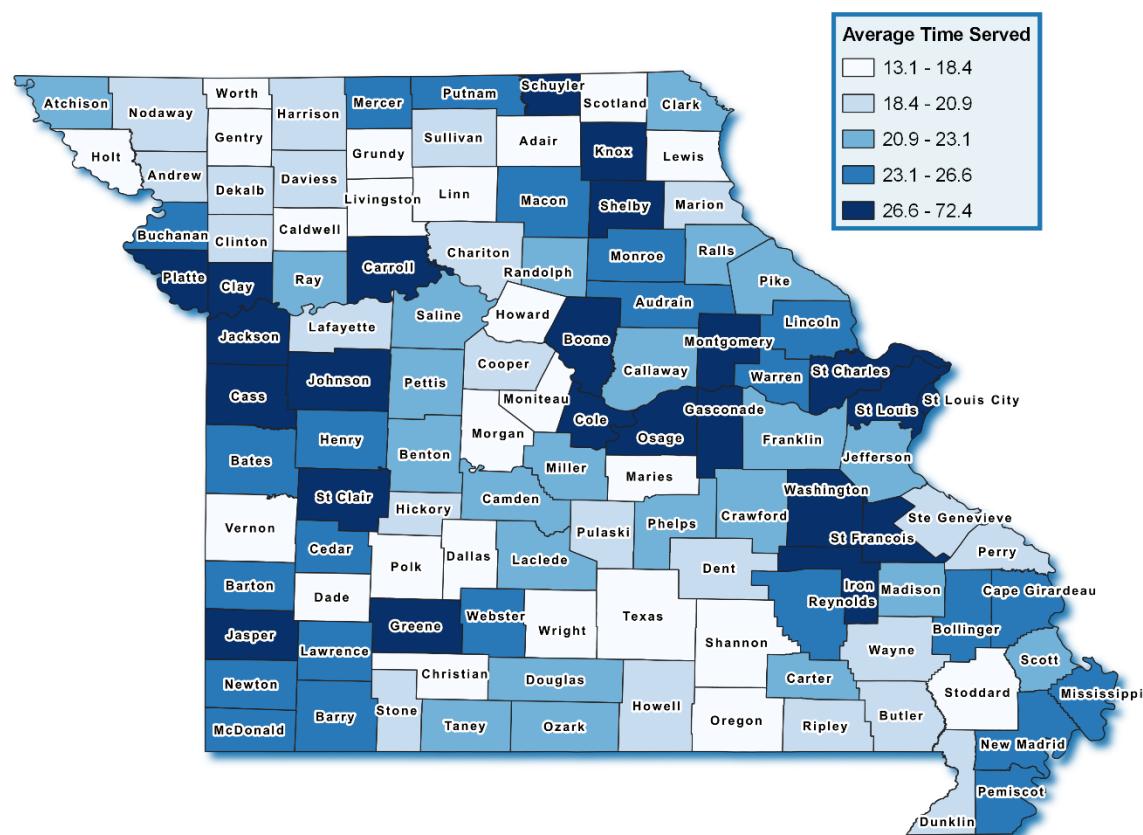
Females

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Releases	Percent of Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent released to parole	Percent released CR/Adm	Percent Discharged
1	Dangerous Drugs	328	52.7%	5.5	1.3	23.4%	97.6%	2.1%	0.3%
2	Assault	42	6.8%	6.5	3.9	60.1%	83.3%	14.3%	2.4%
3	Damage Property	33	5.3%	5.5	1.5	27.5%	97.0%	3.0%	0.0%
4	Stealing / Larceny	30	4.8%	5.4	1.4	25.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Traffic Offenses	30	4.8%	4.7	1.8	37.5%	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%
6	Burglary	24	3.9%	6.1	1.8	29.3%	91.7%	8.3%	0.0%
7	Homicide	20	3.2%	12.8	10.0	78.5%	65.0%	35.0%	0.0%
8	Forgery / Counterfeiting	18	2.9%	4.8	1.2	25.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Family Offenses	16	2.6%	6.5	2.8	42.5%	93.8%	6.3%	0.0%
10	Obstructing Police	15	2.4%	3.7	1.4	39.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Top 10 Offenses		556	89.4%	6.1	2.7	44.0%	94.8%	4.9%	0.4%
Other Offenses		66	10.6%	5.9	3.3	55.5%	87.9%	6.1%	6.1%
All Offenses		622	100.0%	6.0	3.0	50.5%	94.1%	5.0%	1.0%

Males

Rank	NCIC Offense	Releases	Percent of Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent released to parole	Percent released CR/Adm	Percent Discharged
1	Dangerous Drugs	688	22.5%	6.0	1.7	28.6%	95.3%	3.6%	1.0%
2	Assault	418	13.7%	7.6	5.2	67.5%	73.0%	21.3%	5.7%
3	Sexual Assault / Rape	222	7.3%	14.8	11.5	77.8%	49.1%	22.1%	28.8%
4	Weapons	211	6.9%	5.8	3.0	52.4%	74.4%	19.9%	5.7%
5	Robbery	185	6.1%	12.7	9.9	78.1%	80.0%	7.0%	13.0%
6	Burglary	175	5.7%	7.1	2.9	40.9%	90.3%	8.6%	1.1%
7	Traffic Offenses	160	5.2%	4.5	2.3	49.8%	81.9%	15.0%	3.1%
8	Damage Property	148	4.8%	5.1	1.7	32.7%	92.6%	6.1%	1.4%
9	Stealing / Larceny	147	4.8%	5.8	2.1	35.9%	93.9%	6.1%	0.0%
10	Homicide	133	4.4%	19.1	16.6	86.8%	80.5%	13.5%	6.0%
Top 10 Offenses		2,487	81.4%	8.8	5.7	64.2%	82.3%	11.8%	6.0%
Other Offenses		569	18.6%	5.7	3.0	53.4%	77.3%	17.8%	4.9%
All Offenses		3,056	100.0%	6.8	4.0	58.3%	81.3%	12.9%	5.8%

Figure 6.1. FY Average Time Served in Months by FY 2024 First Releases from Adult Institutions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



7. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

Sex Offender Demographics

The sex and child abuse offender population comprises offenders with a conviction of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), certain child related offenses under Chapter 573 (Pornography), and child abuse offenses under Chapter 658 (Offenses against the Family) in the Missouri Revised Statutes.

Offenders with a conviction for a sexual offense are required to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) for parole eligibility. Failure to complete the program requires offenders to serve to sentence discharge. The FY2024 sex and child abuse population is 4,481, which is 18.7% of the total incarcerated population. By sex, offenders are 97% male. By race, males are 71.0% White and females are 82.3% White. Offenders convicted of child abuse are not required to enroll in MOSOP.

Table 7.1. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	0	8	8	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Black	21	1,071	1,092	13.3%	24.8%	24.4%
Hispanic	4	147	151	2.5%	3.4%	3.4%
Native American	3	13	16	1.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Unknown	0	13	13	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
White	130	3,071	3,201	82.3%	71.0%	71.4%
Total	158	4,323	4,481	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The average age of sex and child abuse offenders is 46.6 years compared to 41.7 years of the incarcerated population. The most populous age group is 35-39 years but the distribution is skewed to the older age groups.

Table 7.2. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Age Group, June 30, 2024

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17 To 19	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 20 To 24	3	183	186	1.9%	4.2%	4.2%
Age 25 To 29	24	331	355	15.2%	7.7%	7.9%
Age 30 To 34	36	457	493	22.8%	10.6%	11.0%
Age 35 To 39	32	546	578	20.3%	12.6%	12.9%
Age 40 To 44	23	540	563	14.6%	12.5%	12.6%
Age 45 To 49	19	528	547	12.0%	12.2%	12.2%
Age 50 To 54	8	435	443	5.1%	10.1%	9.9%
Age 55 To 59	11	424	435	7.0%	9.8%	9.7%
Age 60 To 64	2	424	426	1.2%	9.8%	9.5%
Age 65 To 69	0	239	239	0.0%	5.5%	5.3%
AGE 70 AND OVER	0	214	214	0.0%	5.0%	4.8%
Total	158	4,323	4,481	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sex and Child Abuse Offender Classification

As of June 30, 2024, 74.1% of sex offenders have an HSD/HSE education level and 55.0% are either Trained and Skilled or Skilled. Males score higher than females on the Education score and females score higher than males on Vocational Readiness. In FY2024 fewer sex offenders had no mental health problems than the general population (48.3% and 51.1%, respectively), particularly for females (22.4% and 28.8%, respectively). See Chapter 1, Institutional Population, for the description of the classification system.

Table 7.3. Sex and Child Abuse offenders by Classification Level for Education, Vocational Skills, and Mental Health Assessments as of June 30, 2024

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/GED	112	3,139	3,251	73.7%	74.2%	74.2%
9-12th Grade	2	166	168	1.3%	3.9%	3.8%
6-8th Grade	10	315	325	6.6%	7.4%	7.4%
4-5th Grade	21	322	343	13.8%	7.6%	7.8%
0-3rd Grade	7	293	300	4.6%	6.9%	6.8%
Unclassified	6	88	94			
Total	158	4,323	4,481	100.0%	100.1%	100.1%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	47	1,128	1,175	30.9%	26.6%	26.8%
Skilled	53	1,186	1,239	34.9%	28.0%	28.2%
Semi-skilled	14	1,070	1,084	9.2%	25.3%	24.7%
Unskilled	38	642	680	25.0%	15.2%	15.5%
No Skills or Training	0	209	209	0.0%	4.9%	4.8%
Unclassified	6	88	94			
Total	158	4,323	4,481	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	34	2,085	2,119	22.4%	49.2%	48.4%
Mild Impairment	40	1,163	1,203	26.3%	27.5%	27.4%
Clinic Care/Medication	77	947	1,024	50.7%	22.4%	23.3%
Serious Functional Impairment	1	34	35	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Severe Functional Impairment	0	6	6	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	6	88	94			
Total	158	4,323	4,481	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Custody Level

Sex offenders can be housed no lower than medium custody level until they have completed MOSOP and so 92.7% of sex and child abuse offenders are classified as medium or maximum custody. Child abuse offenders are not so restricted and, as 59% of females are serving a child abuse offense compared to 6% of males, a far higher percentage of females are low custody than males (39.5% compared to 7.8%). Note that females are housed in multi-custody institutions.

Table 7.4. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2024

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Low custody	60	331	391	39.5%	7.8%	8.9%
Medium custody	61	2,186	2,247	40.1%	51.6%	51.2%
Maximum custody	31	1,718	1,749	20.4%	40.6%	39.9%
Unclassified	6	88	94			
Total	158	4,323	4,481	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Five Year Comparison FY2019-FY2024

The sex and child abuse population has decreased by 432 since FY2019, a decrease of 8.8%. Still these individuals represented a greater proportion of the population in FY2024 compared to FY2019 (18.7% and 17.9 %, respectively). There has been an increase in the number of offenders serving a Family Offense.

Table 7.5. Five-year Comparison of the Institutional Population of Sex/Child Abuse Offenders by NCIC Offense, FY2019 and the FY2024

NCIC Offense	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Sexual Assault/Rape	56	3,654	3,710	46	3,264	3,310	-17.9%	-10.7%	-10.8%
Sex Offenses-nonassaultive	15	750	765	11	686	697	-26.7%	-8.5%	-8.9%
Exploitation/Enticement	3	124	127	8	119	127	166.7%	-4.0%	0.0%
Family Offenses	82	229	311	93	254	347	13.4%	10.9%	11.6%
Total	156	4,757	4,913	158	4,323	4,481	1.3%	-9.1%	-8.8%

Top Ten Sex and Child Offenses

The top ten offenses account for more than three-quarters (86%) of offenses committed by for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2024. The top three offenses are Statutory Sodomy 1st degree, Rape 1st degree and Statutory Rape 1st degree. Together these three comprise 52% of the Sex and Child Abuse population. The top five and the 7th top offenses are dangerous felonies. Abuse of a Child (8th) that results in death is also a dangerous felony.

Table 7.6. Top Ten Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2024

Rank	RSMo	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (years)	Percent of Total
1	566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY 1ST DEGREE	1,262	21.4	28%
2	566.030	RAPE - 1ST DEGREE	580	26.4	13%
3	566.032	STATUTORY RAPE 1ST DEGREE	502	22.1	11%
4	566.060	SODOMY SODOMY - 1ST DEGREE	368	24.8	8%
5	566.067	CHILD MOLESTATION - 1ST DEGREE	331	16.1	7%
6	568.045	ENDANGER CHILD WELFARE - 1ST DEG	191	9.2	4%
7	566.068	CHILD MOLESTATION - 2ND DEGREE	178	11.6	4%
8	568.060	ABUSE OF A CHILD - INJURY/DEATH	158	15.1	4%
9	566.034	STATUTORY RAPE - 2ND DEGREE	138	10.2	3%
10	573.037	POSSESS CHILD PORNO - 2ND OFFENSE	130	11.0	3%
		Total Top 10 Offenses	3,838	11.4	86%
		Total All Other Offenses	643	10.1	14%
		Total All Offenses	4,481	13.9	100%

Admissions

Admissions have increased in the last three fiscal years and are now similar to admissions prior to FY2019. Since FY2022 new prison sentences have increased and now comprise 64% of admissions. The largest decrease has been in technical returns, which now comprise only 14% of admissions. The Sex Offender Assessment Unit is a 120-day program that assesses the suitability of offenders with sex offenses which are eligible for probation.

Table 7.7. Sex and Child Abuse Offenses by Type of Admission to an Adult Institution

Type of Admission	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
New Admissions	633	623	615	683	619	531	417	572	602	634
New Prison Sentences	486	455	460	501	476	415	325	447	463	521
Sex Offndr Assessmnt Unit	147	168	155	182	143	116	92	125	139	113
Returns from Supervision	299	267	258	261	198	196	216	199	193	181
Law Violations	78	79	76	63	62	63	65	67	65	66
Technical Violations	221	188	182	198	136	133	151	132	128	115
All Admissions	932	890	873	944	817	727	633	771	795	815
Percent Change	1.7%	-4.5%	-1.9%	8.1%	-13.5%	-11.0%	-12.9%	21.8%	3.1%	2.5%

Releases

Releases have decreased in the last two fiscal years and are 28% lower than in FY2015. Releases to probation from the Sex Offender Assessment Unit have decreased and in FY2024 comprised only 9% of releases, compared to 13% in FY2015.

Table 7.8. Number of Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type

Type of Release	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Probation	128	131	123	121	119	74	61	77	83	66
Parole	425	367	366	399	445	529	455	465	375	378
Conditional Release	190	186	200	157	170	185	99	119	93	84
Other*	34	38	46	45	49	39	64	31	42	47
Discharge	230	259	273	213	202	214	192	183	173	151
Total Releases	1,007	981	1,008	935	985	1,041	871	875	766	726
Percent change	-8.7%	-2.6%	2.8%	-7.2%	5.3%	5.7%	-16.3%	0.5%	-12.5%	-5.2%

Completion of the Missouri Sex Offender Program

Offenders convicted of a new sex offense are required to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program before parole eligibility. If the offense is eligible for conditional release and the offender completes MOSOP the offender is entitled to be released on or before the conditional release date. The conditional release term of any term imposed under section 557.036 RSMO is:

- (a) One-third for terms of nine years or less
- (b) Three years for terms between nine and fifteen years
- (c) Five years for terms more than fifteen years

There is no conditional release for sentences of 30 years or more.

The completion rate for MOSOP has averaged about 65% in the last ten years (Table 7.9). In FY2024 it was 65.3%. For offenders who completed MOSOP the average percent of sentence served before release is about 69%.

Table 7.9. Completion of MOSOP and Time Served

Outcome	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Completed	299	273	235	241	266	319	299	316	257	247
Failed or refused	150	142	154	125	141	181	162	158	166	131
Releases	449	415	389	366	407	500	461	474	423	378
Percent completed	66.6%	65.8%	60.4%	65.8%	65.4%	63.8%	64.9%	66.7%	60.8%	65.3%
Avg. sentence (yrs.)										
Completed	9.5	11.2	10.8	11.5	11.6	10.8	12.0	14.2	15.4	13.9
Failed or refused	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.0	11.1	10.5	11.1	9.9	11.1	9.8
Time served (yrs)										
Completed	6.6	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.3	7.6	7.9	9.7	10.5	9.6
Failed or refused	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.0	11.1	10.5	11.1	9.9	11.1	9.8
Percent of sentence served										
Completed	69%	71%	72%	72%	72%	70%	66%	68%	68%	69%
Failed or refused	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

8. Capital Punishment

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole unless the offender was under 18 at the time of the offense, when the minimum time to serve is twenty-five years. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes took place in 1989. During the last 20 years (July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2024), thirty-eight executions have occurred. Four executions occurred in FY2024 (Table 8.1).

On June 30, 2024 there were 10 offenders awaiting execution. During FY23, there were 18 admissions with a sentence of life without parole and none with a death sentence. In the last twenty years admissions with a death sentence have ranged from zero to three offenders per year and the number of offenders with life without parole sentences have ranged from 15 to 40 offenders per year.

Table 8.1. Sentences for Murder 1st Degree and Executions

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY2005	46	3	32	3	35	8.6%
FY2006	43	2	40	0	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	0	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	0	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	0	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	33	1	34	2.9%
FY2012	47	0	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	0	36	0	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	40	0	40	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	15	0	15	0.0%
FY2017	25	1	19	0	19	0.0%
FY2018	25	0	28	2	30	6.7%
FY2019	23	0	38	0	38	0.0%
FY2020	21	2	22	0	22	0.0%
FY2021	20	0	18	0	18	0.0%
FY2022	19	2	26	0	26	0.0%
FY2023	13	4	24	1	25	4.0%
FY2024	10	3	18	0	18	0.0%
TOTAL		39	562	16	578	2.8%

From FY2005 to FY2024, Black offenders have received 52.4% of Murder 1st degree sentences of which 0.7% were sentenced to death. White offenders have received 43.8% Murder 1st degree sentences, of which 5.5% were sentenced to death.

9. Supervised Population

The supervised population includes offenders serving a probation sentence and offenders released from prison to serve the remainder of their sentence on parole. Supervision includes field supervision and offenders residing in community supervision centers and transition centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2024, is 52,520, of which 13,775 are female and 38,745 male (Table 9.1). Females are 26.2% of the supervised population and racially, Whites are 77.3% and Blacks are 19.4% of the supervised population.

Table 9.1. Supervised Population by Sex and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2024

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	7	29	36	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	205	2,835	3,040	8.0%	25.2%	22.0%
Hispanic	77	185	262	3.0%	1.6%	1.9%
Native American	19	35	54	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Unknown	4	18	22	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
White	2,244	8,151	10,395	87.8%	72.4%	75.3%
Total	2,556	11,253	13,809	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	33	132	165	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Black	1,375	5,767	7,142	12.3%	21.0%	18.4%
Hispanic	221	624	845	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%
Native American	43	87	130	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	56	174	230	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
White	9,491	20,708	30,199	84.6%	75.3%	78.0%
Total	11,219	27,492	38,711	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	40	161	201	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Black	1,580	8,602	10,182	11.5%	22.2%	19.4%
Hispanic	298	809	1,107	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
Native American	62	122	184	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	60	192	252	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
White	11,735	28,859	40,594	85.2%	74.5%	77.3%
Total	13,775	38,745	52,520	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The average ages of the parole and probation populations are similar (41.5 and 38.7, respectively (Table 9.2). The most populous age group for both the parole and probation populations is 30-34 years but probationers have a slightly broader age distribution. The average ages of females and males are similar (38.3 and 39.8, respectively).

Table 9.2. Supervised Population by Sex and Current Age on June 30, 2024

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 20 To 24	66	282	348	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
	Age 25 To 29	269	1,069	1,338	10.5%	9.5%	9.6%
	Age 30 To 34	462	1,796	2,258	18.1%	16.0%	16.4%
	Age 35 To 39	537	1,932	2,469	21.0%	17.2%	17.9%
	Age 40 To 44	535	1,813	2,348	20.9%	16.1%	17.0%
	Age 45 To 49	308	1,350	1,658	12.1%	12.0%	12.0%
	Age 50 To 54	190	1,062	1,252	7.4%	9.4%	9.1%
	Age 55 To 59	114	752	866	4.5%	6.7%	6.3%
	Age 60 To 64	54	620	674	2.1%	5.5%	4.9%
	Age 65 To 69	14	312	326	0.5%	2.8%	2.4%
	Age 70 And Over	7	263	270	0.3%	2.3%	1.9%
Total		2,556	11,253	13,809	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average age		39.1	42.0	41.5			
Probation	Age 16	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	0	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	34	174	208	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
	Age 20 To 24	749	2,563	3,312	6.7%	9.3%	8.6%
	Age 25 To 29	1,376	3,464	4,840	12.3%	12.6%	12.5%
	Age 30 To 34	2,078	4,427	6,505	18.5%	16.1%	16.8%
	Age 35 To 39	2,158	4,439	6,597	19.2%	16.2%	17.0%
	Age 40 To 44	1,882	4,015	5,897	16.8%	14.6%	15.2%
	Age 45 To 49	1,207	2,888	4,095	10.8%	10.5%	10.6%
	Age 50 To 54	794	2,016	2,810	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%
	Age 55 To 59	503	1,550	2,053	4.5%	5.6%	5.3%
	Age 60 To 64	292	1,141	1,433	2.6%	4.2%	3.7%
	Age 65 To 69	99	549	648	0.9%	2.0%	1.7%
	Age 70 And Over	47	262	309	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%
Total		11,219	27,492	38,711	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average age		38.1	38.9	38.7			

Supervision Assessment (Offender Risk and Domain Scores)

During the first 120 days of field supervision, the offender is in the initial assessment phase. At the end of that period, the supervision level depends on the Ohio Risk Assessment System Community Supervision Tool (ORAS-CST). This tool provides an overall risk level and also identifies areas of need that are based on a series of domains. Supervision is based on the established risk level and case planning is done to address individual needs. Reassessments are completed yearly on those scoring higher than low on the CST or as needed based on prosocial or antisocial behaviors.

The ORAS-CST scores parolees as higher risk than probationers (Parolees are 18.9% high or very high risk compared to 12.1% of probationers and the assessment scores males as higher risk than females (Males are 20.7% high or very high risk compared to 12.1% of females).

Table 9.3. Risk Assessment of Supervised Offenders by Sex on June 30, 2024

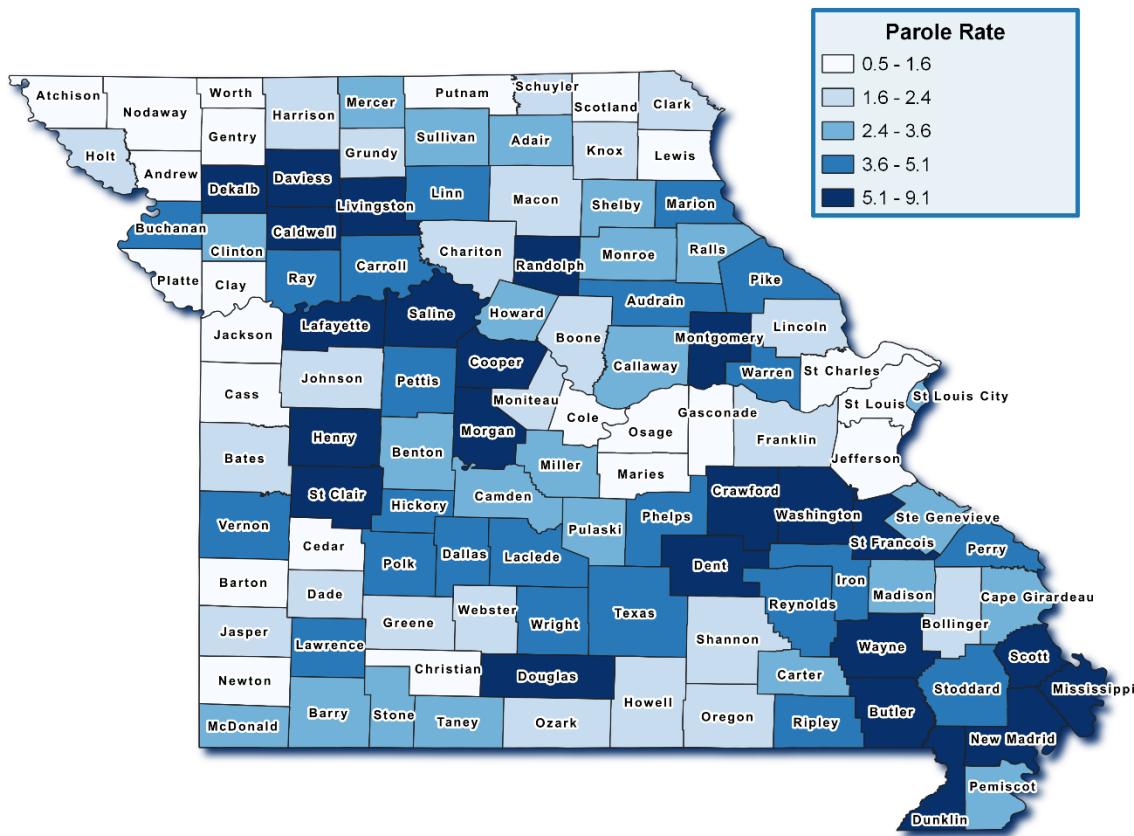
Female Supervised Offenders					Male Supervised Offenders				
	Probation		Parole			Probation		Parole	
Overall Risk	Count	%	Count	%	Overall Risk	Count	%	Count	%
Low	2,774	43.5%	612	29.5%	Low	6,846	41.6%	2,601	30.9%
Low/Moderate	2,463	38.6%	858	41.3%	Moderate	7,975	48.5%	4,438	52.8%
Moderate	1,014	15.9%	498	24.0%	High	1,546	9.4%	1,290	15.3%
High	125	2.0%	110	5.2%	Very High	85	0.5%	81	1.0%
Not Assessed	4,843		478		Not Assessed	11,040		2,843	
Total	11,219		2,556		Total	27,492		11,253	
Criminal History Domain									
Low	4,646	72.9%	919	44.2%	Low	9,042	55.0%	2,535	30.1%
Medium	1,614	25.3%	1,026	49.4%	Medium	6,247	38.0%	4,633	55.1%
High	116	1.8%	133	6.4%	High	1,163	7.0%	1,242	14.8%
Education, Employment, and Financial Situation									
Low	1,509	23.7%	346	16.7%	Low	4,726	28.7%	1,592	18.9%
Medium	3,748	58.8%	1,202	57.8%	Medium	9,325	56.7%	5,077	60.4%
High	1,119	17.5%	530	25.5%	High	2,401	14.6%	1,741	20.7%
Family and Social Support Domain									
Low	3,153	49.5%	1,057	50.9%	Low	8,850	53.8%	4,861	57.8%
Medium	2,573	40.4%	803	38.6%	Medium	6,546	39.8%	3,025	36.0%
High	650	10.1%	218	10.5%	High	1,056	6.4%	524	6.2%
Neighborhood Problems Domain									
Low	3,487	54.7%	1,115	53.7%	Low	9,444	57.4%	4,502	53.5%
Medium	1,245	19.5%	406	19.5%	Medium	3,142	19.1%	1,646	19.6%
High	1,644	25.8%	557	26.8%	High	3,866	23.5%	2,262	26.9%
Substance Use									
Low	1,636	25.7%	426	20.5%	Low	5,472	33.3%	2,719	32.3%
Medium	3,773	59.2%	1,300	62.6%	Medium	8,948	54.4%	4,645	55.3%
High	967	15.1%	352	16.9%	High	2,032	12.3%	1,046	12.4%
Peer Associations Domain									
Low	2,349	36.8%	647	31.1%	Low	7,402	45.0%	3,448	41.0%
Medium	3,390	53.2%	1,162	56.0%	Medium	7,986	48.5%	4,287	51.0%
High	637	10.0%	269	12.9%	High	1,064	6.5%	675	8.0%
Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns									
Low	4,215	66.1%	1,356	65.3%	Low	9,882	60.1%	5,117	60.8%
Medium	2,122	33.3%	699	33.6%	Medium	6,377	38.8%	3,170	37.7%
High	39	0.6%	23	1.1%	High	193	1.1%	123	1.5%

10. Sentencing – Supervised Population

Parole Rate

The parole rate is determined by the number of offenders released from prison and the duration of parole (Figure 10.1). The parole ranking of counties is similar to the incarceration rate rankings in chapter 2, figure 2.1. The counties with the highest rates are rural and the metropolitan counties nearly all have the lowest rates. Because the populations of many rural counties are small even a few crimes may result in a high rate, which results in more fluctuation in the rural county rates from year to year.

Figure 10.1. Offenders on Parole Supervision on June 30, 2023, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Missouri has 115 counties, including the City of St. Louis, and ranking the top twenty counties accounts for more than half (53.2%) of the parole population on June 30th, 2024, which demonstrates the dispersion of crime across the state. The average sentence of the top twenty counties is higher than that other counties (9.1 years compared to 6.7 years).

Table 10.1. Top Sentencing Counties with Individuals on Parole Supervision on June 30, 2024

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	751	15.2	5.8%
2	Greene	687	7.7	5.3%
3	St. Louis County	597	11.8	4.6%
4	Jackson	565	12.8	4.4%
5	St. Charles	483	7.6	3.7%
6	Jefferson	355	8.2	2.7%
7	Butler	349	6.6	2.7%
8	St. Francois	337	8.1	2.6%
9	Cape Girardeau	283	6.9	2.2%
10	Clay	280	7.3	2.2%
11	Boone	278	7.9	2.1%
12	Lafayette	263	8.8	2.0%
13	Scott	261	6.8	2.0%
14	Buchanan	239	7.7	1.8%
15	Pettis	228	6.2	1.8%
16	Jasper	220	7.7	1.7%
17	Washington	190	7.1	1.5%
18	Taney	174	6.6	1.4%
19	Warren	172	7.7	1.4%
20	Dunklin	168	7.5	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		6,880	9.1	53.2%
Total All Other Counties		6,052	6.7	46.8%
Total All Counties		12,932	8.0	100.0%

Females

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	Greene	101	6.7	4.1%
2	St. Charles	97	6.4	3.9%
3	St. Francois	86	6.9	3.5%
4	Butler	80	6.0	3.3%
5	Cape Girardeau	66	5.4	2.7%
6	Jefferson	66	6.9	2.7%
7	Scott	61	5.7	2.5%
8	Lafayette	57	7.3	2.3%
9	Pettis	55	5.0	2.2%
10	Washington	54	6.4	2.2%
11	St. Louis County	48	8.2	2.0%
12	Buchanan	44	5.6	1.8%
13	Boone	43	5.5	1.8%
14	St. Louis City	43	11.7	1.8%
15	Clay	42	6.4	1.7%
16	Dunklin	42	6.5	1.7%
17	Christian	40	6.4	1.6%
18	Jasper	38	8.2	1.6%
19	Laclede	38	5.8	1.6%
20	Livingston	38	5.3	1.6%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,139	6.6	46.6%
Total All Other Counties		1,307	5.9	53.4%
Total All Counties		2,446	6.2	100.0%

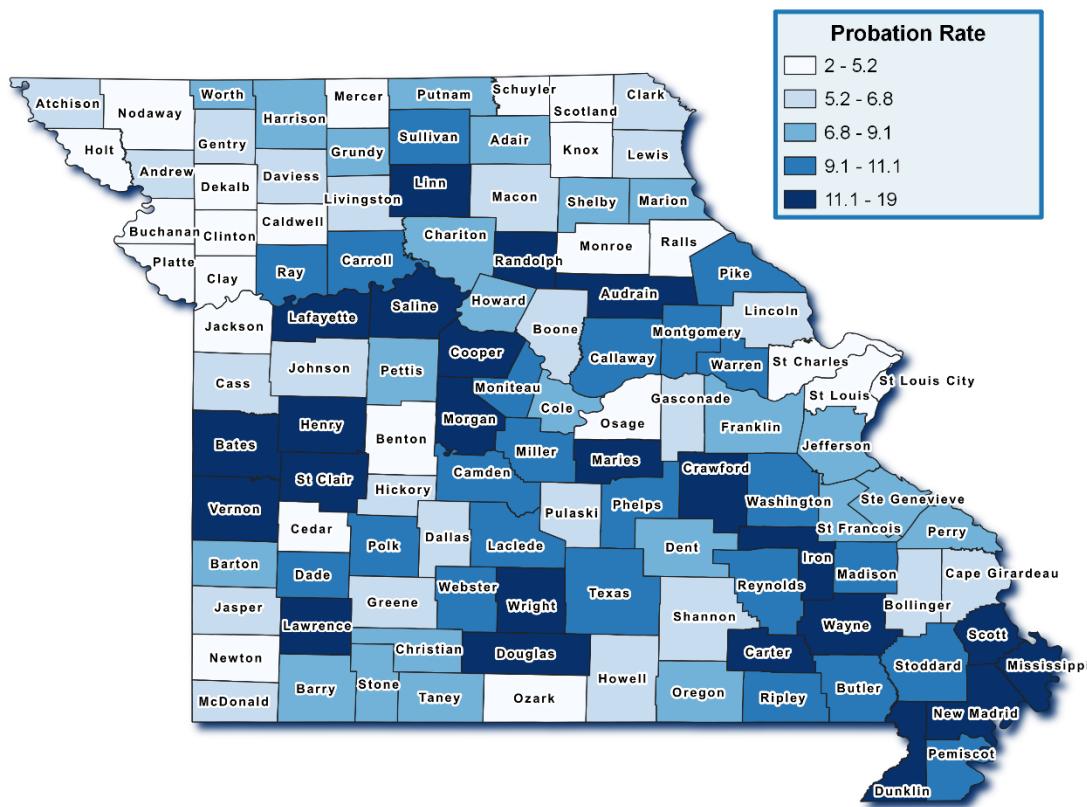
Males

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	708	15.4	6.8%
2	Greene	586	7.8	5.6%
3	St. Louis County	549	12.1	5.2%
4	Jackson	533	13.0	5.1%
5	St. Charles	386	8.0	3.7%
6	Jefferson	289	8.5	2.8%
7	Butler	269	6.7	2.6%
8	St. Francois	251	8.4	2.4%
9	Clay	238	7.5	2.3%
10	Boone	235	8.3	2.2%
11	Cape Girardeau	217	7.4	2.1%
12	Lafayette	206	9.2	2.0%
13	Scott	200	7.2	1.9%
14	Buchanan	195	8.1	1.9%
15	Jasper	182	7.6	1.7%
16	Pettis	173	6.6	1.5%
17	Platte	142	6.6	1.3%
18	Taney	140	6.8	1.3%
19	Warren	136	7.9	1.3%
20	Washington	136	7.4	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		5,771	9.6	55.0%
Total All Other Counties		4,715	6.9	45.0%
Total All Counties		10,486	8.4	100.0%

Probation Rate

The probation rate is determined by the number of offenders sentenced to probation. The majority of felony probations are for five year term irrespective of offense or sentencing county and the county probation rankings are a little different from the parole ranking. Nearly half of the counties that have the highest probation rates also have the highest parole rates. As for parole rates, the highest probation rates are rural counties and the metropolitan counties all have the lowest rates. Because the populations of many rural counties are small even a few crimes may result in a high rate, which results in more fluctuation in the rural county rates from year to year.

Figure 10.2. Offenders on Probation Supervision on June 30, 2024, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Missouri has 115 counties, including the City of St. Louis, and ranking the top twenty counties accounts for more than half (54.1%) of the probation population on June 30th, 202. As with the parole population, this demonstrates the dispersion of crime across the state. Generally, the top twenty sentencing counties for probation also includes the counties with the largest parole populations. For example, St. Louis City is ranked 1st for parole and 9th for probation, Boone is 11th for parole and 6th for probation. Many of the rural counties that are listed in the top twenty for parole are not listed in the top twenty for probation.

Table 10.2. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Individuals on Probation Supervision on June 30, 2024

Rank	County	Count	Average Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Charles	2,019	4.7	5.7%
2	St. Louis County	2,007	3.6	5.6%
3	Greene	1,869	5.0	5.3%
4	Jefferson	1,595	4.9	4.5%
5	Jackson	1,400	3.7	3.9%
6	Boone	1,093	4.6	3.1%
7	Franklin	961	5.0	2.7%
8	Cole	870	4.6	2.4%
9	St. Louis City	837	3.5	2.3%
10	Christian	821	4.9	2.3%
11	Jasper	693	4.8	2.0%
12	Clay	654	5.2	1.8%
13	Dunklin	614	5.0	1.7%
14	Lawrence	613	5.0	1.7%
15	Cape Girardeau	608	4.9	1.7%
16	Scott	540	4.8	1.5%
17	Cass	531	4.8	1.5%
18	Butler	530	5.0	1.5%
19	Callaway	520	4.7	1.5%
20	St. Francois	511	4.9	1.4%
Total Top 20 Counties		19,286	4.6	54.1%
Total All Other Counties		16,356	4.9	45.9%
Total All Counties		35,642	4.7	100.0%

Females

Rank	County	Count	Average Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Charles	629	4.8	6.1%
2	Greene	525	4.9	5.1%
3	Jefferson	475	4.9	4.6%
4	St. Louis County	378	3.6	3.6%
5	Franklin	295	5.0	2.8%
6	Boone	286	4.7	2.8%
7	Christian	275	5.0	2.6%
8	Cole	264	4.8	2.5%
9	Jackson	245	3.6	2.4%
10	Dunklin	211	5.0	2.0%
11	Cape Girardeau	210	4.8	2.0%
12	Scott	198	4.9	1.9%
13	Jasper	190	4.8	1.8%
14	Butler	183	5.0	1.8%
15	St. Francois	182	4.9	1.8%
16	Warren	178	4.7	1.7%
17	Lawrence	176	5.0	1.7%
18	Clay	165	5.2	1.6%
19	Cass	152	4.9	1.5%
20	Camden	150	5.0	1.4%
Total Top 20 Counties		5,367	4.7	51.7%
Total All Other Counties		5,021	4.9	48.3%
Total All Counties		10,388	4.8	100.0%

Males

Rank	County	Count	Average Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis County	1,629	3.7	6.5%
2	St. Charles	1,390	4.6	5.5%
3	Greene	1,344	5.0	5.3%
4	Jackson	1,155	3.7	4.6%
5	Jefferson	1,120	4.9	4.4%
6	Boone	807	4.6	3.2%
7	St. Louis City	695	3.5	2.8%
8	Franklin	666	5.0	2.6%
9	Cole	606	4.6	2.4%
10	Christian	546	4.9	2.2%
11	Jasper	503	4.9	2.0%
12	Clay	489	5.2	1.9%
13	Lawrence	437	5.0	1.7%
14	Dunklin	403	4.9	1.6%
15	Cape Girardeau	398	4.9	1.6%
16	Callaway	379	4.7	1.5%
17	Cass	379	4.8	1.5%
18	Taney	359	4.9	1.4%
19	Butler	347	5.0	1.4%
20	Scott	342	4.8	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		13,994	4.6	55.4%
Total All Other Counties		11,260	4.9	44.6%
Total All Counties		25,254	4.7	100.0%

Offense Groups

Among both parolees and probationers in FY2024, the greatest percent of male offenders are supervised for nonviolent offenses (40.0% and 45.5%, respectively) and drug offenses are the largest proportion of offense groups for female offenders (46.0% and 45.7%, respectively). For parolees, violent and sex/child abuse offenses are a larger percent of the population than for probationers (29.4% and 19.6%, respectively). The percentage of probationers supervised for DWI offenses is more than double that of parolees (5.2% and 2.1%, respectively). For parolees, males serve longer sentences than females for all offense groups (7.9 and 6.0 years, respectively). Because most probationers are sentenced to the maximum term-five years for felonies and three years for misdemeanors there is little difference in the probation terms between males and females or between offenses.

Table 10.3. Supervised Offenders by Offense Group on June 30, 2024

	Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	280	2,755	3,035	10.9%	24.5%	22.0%
	Sex and Child Abuse	59	1,004	1,063	2.3%	8.9%	7.7%
	Nonviolent	1,017	4,573	5,590	39.8%	40.6%	40.4%
	Drug	1,175	2,662	3,837	46.0%	23.7%	27.8%
	DWI	26	259	285	1.0%	2.3%	2.1%
	Total	2,557	11,253	13,810	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Violent	1,019	5,288	6,307	9.1%	19.2%	16.3%
	Sex and Child Abuse	413	1,111	1,524	3.7%	4.1%	3.9%
	Nonviolent	4,392	11,976	16,368	39.1%	43.5%	42.3%
	Drug	5,103	7,417	12,520	45.5%	27.0%	32.3%
	DWI	292	1,712	2,004	2.6%	6.2%	5.2%
	Total	11,219	27,504	38,723	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 10.4. Supervised Offenders, Average Sentence and Probation Term (years) by Offense Group on June 30, 2024

	Offense Group*	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	9.7	12.5	12.2
	Sex and Child Abuse	7.1	12.3	12.0
	Nonviolent	4.6	4.7	4.7
	Drug	6.1	6.9	6.7
	DWI	5.9	6.7	6.6
	Total	5.9	7.9	7.5
Probation	Violent	4.7	4.8	4.8
	Sex and Child Abuse	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Nonviolent	4.4	4.3	4.3
	Drug	4.9	4.8	4.9
	DWI	4.6	4.7	4.7
	Total	4.7	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Ten Offenses (NCIC classification)

Dangerous drugs comprise nearly 50% of offenses for females on parole and on probation. Stealing and larceny is the second ranked offense for both parolees (8.9%) and probationers (10.4%).

Table 10.5. Top Ten Offenses Supervised Female Offenders on June 30, 2024

Parole

Rank	Offense Description	Offenders	Average Sentence	Percent of Total
1	Dangerous Drugs	1,163	5.9	45.6%
2	Stealing / Larceny	235	4.8	9.2%
3	Burglary	222	5.2	8.7%
4	Forgery / Counterfeiting	184	5.5	7.2%
5	Assault	141	5.6	5.5%
6	Homicide	99	14.2	3.9%
7	Damage Property	89	4.5	3.5%
8	Family Offenses	70	6.2	2.8%
9	Robbery	70	9.4	2.8%
10	Stolen Property	66	5.0	2.6%
Total Top 10 Offenses		2,339	6.6	91.8%
Total All Other Offenses		210	5.2	8.2%
Total All Offenses		2,549	5.7	100.0%

Probation

Rank	Offense Description	Offenders	Average Probation	Percent of Total
1	Dangerous Drugs	5,425	4.8	48.8%
2	Stealing / Larceny	1,124	4.7	10.1%
3	Assault	901	4.2	8.1%
4	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	571	4.5	5.1%
5	Burglary	527	4.8	4.7%
6	Forgery / Counterfeiting	477	4.8	4.3%
7	Family Offenses	466	4.6	4.2%
8	Damage Property	323	4.8	2.9%
9	Fraud	257	4.8	2.3%
10	Stolen Property	208	4.7	1.9%
Total Top 10 Offenses		10,279	4.7	92.4%
Total All Other Offenses		843	4.4	7.6%
Total All Offenses		11,122	4.5	100.0%

Dangerous drugs is also the top offense for males, both on parole and on probation, but the percentages are less (25.1% and 29.5%, respectively) than compared to females. Sexual assault/rape is not listed in the top ten offenses because many serve their sentence in prison to discharge, having failed to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program.

The prison sentences for males are longer than for females for the same offense but, because most offenders are sentenced to the maximum probation term, there is little difference in the probation terms between the sexes or between the offenses.

Table 10.6. Top Ten Offenses Supervised Male Offenders on June 30, 2024

Parole

Offense Description	Offenders	Average Sentence	Percent of Total
Dangerous Drugs	3,018	6.8	25.7%
Burglary	1,344	6.6	11.5%
Assault	1,320	7.1	11.2%
Robbery	842	12.1	7.2%
Stealing / Larceny	705	5.3	6.0%
Homicide	650	19.8	5.5%
Sexual Assault / Rape	623	13.0	5.3%
Damage Property	551	5.1	4.7%
Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	432	5.6	3.7%
Sex Offenses	378	6.6	3.2%
Total Top 10 Offenses	9,863	8.8	84.0%
Total All Other Offenses	1,874	5.2	16.0%
Total All Offenses	11,737	6.4	100.0%

Probation

Offense Description	Offenders	Average Probation	Percent of Total
Dangerous Drugs	8,268	4.7	30.3%
Assault	4,674	4.3	17.1%
Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	2,681	4.6	9.8%
Burglary	1,760	4.7	6.4%
Weapons	1,648	4.2	6.1%
Stealing / Larceny	1,605	4.7	5.9%
Damage Property	1,041	4.7	3.8%
Family Offenses	807	4.8	3.0%
Sex Offenses	716	4.9	2.6%
Obstructing Police	635	4.6	2.3%
Total Top 10 Offenses	23,835	4.6	87.3%
Total All Other Offenses	3,456	4.0	12.7%
Total All Offenses	27,291	4.2	100.0%

11. Comparison with Supervised Population of June 30, 2019

Offense Groups

In the past five years the parole population has decreased by nearly a quarter (24.6%). The number of female parolees has decreased by 22.3% while the number of male parolees has decreased by 25.1% (Table 11.1). Among the five offense groups, the population of Violent along with Sex and Child Abuse parolee offenders have increased (6.6% and 33.0%). The largest decreases have been for Drug and DWI. The changes reflect the changes that have occurred in the institutional population.

Table 11.1. Female and Male Parole Supervised Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2019 to FY2024

Offense Group	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	330	3,454	3,784	280	2,755	3,035	-15.2%	-20.2%	-19.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	77	1,080	1,157	59	1,004	1,063	-23.4%	-7.0%	-8.1%
Nonviolent	1,261	5,384	6,645	1,017	4,573	5,590	-19.3%	-15.1%	-15.9%
Drug	1,575	4,652	6,227	1,175	2,662	3,837	-25.4%	-42.8%	-38.4%
DWI	47	460	507	25	259	284	-46.8%	-43.7%	-44.0%
Total	3,290	15,030	18,320	2,556	11,253	13,809	-22.3%	-25.1%	-24.6%

In the last five years the number of probationers has decreased by 10.0%; and this has been a relative equal decrease for both males and females – Table 11.2. Convictions leading to a period of probation has increased for Violent offenses (6.6%), Sex and Child Abuse offenses (33.0%), and DWI (24.5%). Decreases are seen for Drugs offenses (-26.2%) and non-violent offenses (-5.8%).

Table 11.2. Female and Male Probation Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2019 to FY2024

Offense Group	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	1,019	4,895	5,914	1,019	5,288	6,307	0.0%	8.0%	6.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	214	932	1,146	413	1,111	1,524	93.0%	19.2%	33.0%
Nonviolent	4,848	12,529	17,377	4,392	11,976	16,368	-9.4%	-4.4%	-5.8%
Drug	6,197	10,775	16,972	5,103	7,417	12,520	-17.7%	-31.2%	-26.2%
DWI	229	1,380	1,609	292	1,712	2,004	27.5%	24.1%	24.5%
Total	12,507	30,511	43,018	11,219	27,504	38,723	-10.3%	-9.9%	-10.0%

Average Sentence

The average sentence length of offenders on parole increased by 6.9% from FY2019 to FY2024 (Table 11.3). The greatest increases were for Sex and Child Abuse (33.7%) and Violent (15.8%) offenses. Generally, changes in the average sentence reflect changes in the type of offense. For example, the decrease in the average Drug sentence in recent years is because of the greater decline in trafficking and distribution sentences, compared to drug possession.

There is little difference in the probation term offenders serve while on probation because most offenders serving a felony sentence serve a five-year probation. For offenders serving a suspended imposition sentence the offender serves the suspended sentence if the probation is revoked.

Table 11.3. Comparison of Average Sentence/Probation Term (years), FY2019 and FY2024

Parole Sentence

Offense Group	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	7.9	10.8	10.5	9.7	12.5	12.2	23.2%	15.5%	15.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	6.4	9.2	9.0	7.1	12.3	12.0	10.6%	34.1%	33.7%
Nonviolent	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	-5.5%	-9.4%	-8.7%
Drug	5.7	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.9	6.7	6.5%	0.6%	1.2%
DWI	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.6	-4.1%	14.8%	13.0%
Total	5.6	7.3	7.0	5.9	7.9	7.5	5.0%	7.4%	6.9%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Probation Term

Offense Group	FY2019			FY2024			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.8	10.2%	10.7%	10.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	13.8%	0.8%	2.9%
Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	-6.8%	-7.2%	-7.1%
Drug	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.5%	5.0%	4.9%
DWI	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	-3.3%	-2.9%	-3.0%
Total	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.2%	0.1%	0.7%

12. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings decreased in FY2024 by 3.3%, about the same as it did in FY2023. The increase in FY2022 was from the ending of sentencing restrictions because of the COVID pandemic (Table 12.1). All admission types have declined since FY2019, but the greatest declines have been in 120-day releases (-11.5%) and parole releases (-10.8%). The decline in 120-day sentencing is attributed to the 2017 criminal code revision and the decline in parole releases from the decline in prison admissions, beginning in FY2017.

Table 12.1. Supervision Opening Types from FY2015 to FY2024

Type of Opening	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
New Probation	17,560	17,691	17,747	18,171	17,886	13,414	13,639	16,335	15,784	15,672
120-Day Probation Releases	4,930	4,942	4,992	5,044	4,436	3,487	2,205	2,528	2,608	2,412
Parole Releases	12,484	11,632	12,462	13,096	14,190	13,396	9,945	9,341	8,616	8,012
Absconder Returns	5,152	5,329	5,241	5,409	5,383	4,338	4,283	4,110	4,176	4,011
Interstate transfers	989	1,042	1,140	1,027	1,042	930	713	609	569	585
Supervision Openings	41,115	40,636	41,582	42,747	42,937	35,565	30,785	32,923	31,753	30,692
Percent Change	-2.4%	-1.2%	2.3%	2.8%	0.4%	-17.2%	-13.4%	6.9%	-3.6%	-3.3%

Openings by Race/Ethnicity

Whites account for 75.0% of openings and Blacks 21.2%. Blacks have a higher percent of new court probations but a lower percent of 120-day releases to probation compared to Whites (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2. Supervision Openings for FY2024 by Race/Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	New Probation	120-Day Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Interstate Transfers	All Openings
Asian	79	6	21	9	3	118
Black	3,480	356	1,650	879	143	6,508
Hispanic	390	62	203	86	27	768
Native American	72	6	31	23	4	136
Unknown	133	2	6	9	3	153
White	11,518	1,980	6,101	3,005	405	23,009
Total	15,672	2,412	8,012	4,011	585	30,692

Percent of Openings

Asian	67.0%	5.1%	17.8%	7.6%	2.5%	100.0%
Black	53.5%	5.5%	25.3%	13.5%	2.2%	100.0%
Hispanic	50.8%	8.1%	26.4%	11.2%	3.5%	100.0%
Native American	52.9%	4.4%	22.8%	16.9%	3.0%	100.0%
Unknown	86.9%	1.3%	3.9%	5.9%	2.0%	100.0%
White	50.1%	8.6%	26.5%	13.1%	1.7%	100.0%
Total	51.1%	7.8%	26.1%	13.1%	1.9%	100.0%

Openings by Sex

For all openings in FY2024 females accounted for 32.9% (Table 12.3). They had a higher percentage of new probation openings than males (58.6% and 48.6%, respectively) and a much smaller percent of parole releases (18.8% and 28.5%, respectively).

Table 12.3. Supervision Openings for FY2024 by Sex

Sex	New Probation	120-Day Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Interstate Transfers	All Openings
Female	4,445	600	1,424	1,011	111	7,591
Male	11,227	1,812	6,588	3,000	474	23,101
Total	15,672	2,412	8,012	4,011	585	30,692
<i>Percent of Openings</i>						
Female	58.6%	7.9%	18.8%	13.3%	1.4%	100.0%
Male	48.6%	7.8%	28.5%	13.0%	2.1%	100.0%
Total	51.1%	7.9%	26.1%	13.1%	1.9%	100.0%

13. Supervision Closings

All Closings

As with supervision openings, supervision closings have been declining since FY2018 and decreased by 3.1% in FY2024 from the figure for FY2023. Since FY2018, closings have decreased by 26.3%. The greatest declines have been in revocations/returns (-43.7%) and absconding (-35.7%). The smallest decline has been with discharges (-7.9%) and in FY2024 discharges accounted for nearly 50% of closings (48.7%). These changes have occurred because of the decrease in field violations, including absconding, leading to a decrease in revocations (Table 13.1).

Table 13.1. Number of Closings of Field Supervision by Closing Type, FY2015-2024

% of Closing	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Discharges	19,538	16,932	16,869	16,205	16,633	16,607	17,380	16,823	14,509	14,923
Revocations/Returns	12,578	12,165	12,098	11,871	10,465	9,266	8,382	7,999	7,276	6,685
Absconding	10,264	10,213	10,467	10,222	9,586	8,635	7,357	7,020	7,266	6,573
Interstate transfers	3,011	3,109	3,386	3,299	3,421	2,829	2,452	2,640	2,607	2,487
Total Closings	45,391	42,419	42,820	41,597	40,105	37,337	35,571	34,482	31,658	30,668
Annual Percent Change	-3.7%	-6.5%	0.9%	-2.9%	-3.6%	-6.9%	-4.7%	-3.1%	-8.2%	-3.1%
Percent Discharged	43.0%	39.9%	39.4%	39.0%	41.5%	44.5%	48.9%	48.8%	45.8%	48.7%

Closings by Race/Ethnicity

Black and White offenders account for 97% of all closings. The discharge rate is fairly similar for all races and ethnicities. The only significant difference is that Blacks have a lower revocation/return rate and Whites have a higher revocation/return rate and a lower absconding rate. Because the populations of Asians, Hispanic and Native Americans are so small the variations by year in these rates could be influenced by random factors.

Table 13.2. Closings from Supervision by Closing Type and by Race/Ethnicity FY2024

Race/Ethnicity	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding	Interstate transfers	All Closings
Asian	56	17	22	19	114
Black	3,149	1,228	1,545	644	6,566
Hispanic	337	148	145	74	704
Native American	48	21	36	18	123
Unknown	53	1	22	23	99
White	11,280	5,270	4,803	1,709	23,062
Total	14,923	6,685	6,573	2,487	30,668

Percent of Closings

Asian	49.1%	14.9%	19.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Black	48.0%	18.7%	23.5%	9.8%	100.0%
Hispanic	47.9%	21.0%	20.6%	10.5%	100.0%
Native American	39.0%	17.1%	29.3%	14.6%	100.0%
Unknown	53.6%	1.0%	22.2%	23.2%	100.0%
White	48.9%	22.9%	20.8%	7.4%	100.0%
Total	48.7%	21.8%	21.4%	8.1%	100.0%

Closings by Sex

Females have a higher discharge rate than males (52.9%, 47.3%) and much lower revocation and return rate than males (15.6%, 23.8%). Females, however, have similar absconding rates (22.2%, 21.2%).

Table 13.3 Closings from Supervision by Type and Sex, FY2024

Gender	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings
Female	3,937	1,162	1,654	693	7,446
Male	10,986	5,523	4,919	1,794	23,222
Total	14,923	6,685	6,573	2,487	30,668
<i>Percent of Total</i>					
Female	52.9%	15.6%	22.2%	9.3%	100.0%
Male	47.3%	23.8%	21.2%	7.7%	100.0%
Total	48.7%	21.8%	21.4%	8.1%	100.0%

14. Time under Supervision

Time under supervision measures the time an offender is under a continuous period of supervision. A supervision is closed when the offender is discharged, incarcerated, declared an absconder or is transferred out of state. An offender on supervision may serve many periods of supervision before the sentence is finally discharged.

By Sex

In FY2024 the average time under a period of supervision was 21.1 months. Supervisions ending with a discharge served the longest (29.4 months) – Table 14.1. The shortest periods of supervision ended with a revocation or prison return (13.4 months). Females served slightly longer on supervision than males (22.5 months compared to 20.6 months) and this applies to all closing types, perhaps due to the higher discharge rate for females. Since FY2013, legislation allows parolees and probationers to accrue Earned Compliance Credits (ECC) by good behavior on supervision (meeting the conditions of supervision). Good behavior allows offenders with eligible offenses to shorten the time on supervision to the discharge of their sentence.

Table 14.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type for FY2024

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served
Discharges	3,936	30.1	10,985	29.1	14,923	29.4
Revocations/Returns	1,162	13.8	5,523	13.3	6,685	13.4
Absconding	1,654	16.2	4,920	14.6	6,574	15.0
Interstate transfers	693	8.8	1,794	8.1	2,487	8.3
Total/Average	7,445	22.5	23,222	20.6	30,669	21.1

Offense Group

As with the institutional population, discharged sex/child abuse offenders serve the longest average time under supervision, 37.4 months, followed by violent offenses, 29.7 months. Nonviolent, Drug and DWI offenders serve the shortest time (28-29 months).

Table 14.2. Time under Supervision for Discharged Offenders by Offense Group, FY2024

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served
Violent	444	30.1	2,472	29.6	2,916	29.7
Sex and Child Abuse	181	34.4	581	38.3	762	37.4
Nonviolent	1248	31.3	3,826	28.5	5,074	29.2
Drug	1,907	29.3	3,277	27.8	5,184	28.4
DWI	157	26.0	830	28.6	987	28.2
Total/Average	3,937	30.1	10,986	29.1	14,923	29.4

Parole Supervision

Parolees serve an average time 25.9 months on supervision, which is six months less than the average for probationers (Tables 14.3 and 14.4). Offenders serving sex, child abuse and violent offenses serve the longest on supervision. The difference is not great, considering that these offenders have longer

sentences. Violent and sex offenders have served a longer period of the sentence in prison before release. Females and males serve a similar time on parole (25.9 months).

Table 14.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2024

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Discharges	Served	Discharges	Served	Discharges	Served
Violent	105	26.9	878	27.2	983	27.2
Sex and Child Abuse	38	31.4	264	35.5	302	35.0
Nonviolent	272	24.9	1,248	22.8	1,520	23.2
Drug	359	25.7	967	25.8	1,326	25.8
DWI	10	25.8	125	27.0	135	26.9
Total/Average	784	25.9	3,482	25.9	4,266	25.9

Probation Supervision

Most felony probationers are sentenced to the maximum term (five years) and without the earned compliance credits all probationers would serve a similar time before discharge.

Table 14.4. Time under Supervision for Probation Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2024

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served
Violent	339	31.1	1,594	31.0	1,933	31.0
Sex and Child Abuse	143	35.2	317	40.7	460	39.0
Nonviolent	976	33.0	2,578	31.2	3,554	31.7
Drug	1,548	30.1	2,310	28.7	3,858	29.3
DWI	147	26.0	705	28.8	852	28.3
Total/Average	3,153	31.1	7,504	30.6	10,657	30.7

Earned Compliance Credits

Mention has been made in this chapter and in other supervision chapters of the granting of earned credits to advance the discharge date for offenders serving eligible sentences who are compliant with the conditions of supervision. The legislation was passed in FY2013. Eligible sentences are nonviolent class D and E felonies and all drug offenses. Offenders have to be on supervision at least 24 months before earning compliance credits.

In FY2024 there 6,723 offenders who were discharged early because they earned compliance credits and the time under supervision was reduced by ten months. Seventy seven percent of those eligible to earn compliance credits were discharged early. Probationers had a slightly higher compliance rate than parolees (77% and 75%, respectively) and earned a greater number of credits (11.3 and 8.0 months, respectively). Females have a higher compliance rate (79% females, 76% males) but there is little difference in the compliance credits earned (each 10 months).

14.5 Time under supervision, Eligible for Earned Compliance Credits.

	ECC status	Dischg.	Percent	Months Served
Parole	Yes	1,392	75%	31.4
	No	472	25%	39.1
	Total	1,864	100%	33.4
Probation	Yes	5,339	78%	33.4
	No	1,533	22%	44.7
	Total	6,872	100%	35.9
All	Yes	6,731	77%	33.0
	No	2,005	23%	43.4
	Total	8,736	100%	35.3

14.6 Time under supervision, Eligible for Earned Compliance Credits.

	ECC status	Dischg.	Percent	Months Served
Female	Yes	2,044	79%	33.3
	No	557	21%	43.8
	Total	2,601	100%	35.5
Male	Yes	4,687	76%	32.8
	No	1,448	24%	43.2
	Total	6,135	100%	35.3
All	Yes	6,731	77%	33.0
	No	2,005	23%	43.4
	Total	8,736	100%	35.3



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